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# West Philadelphia Illustrated

EARLY HISTORY OF WEST PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS; ITS PEOPLE AND ITS HISTORICAL POINTS

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY
M. LAFFITTE VIEIRA

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PHILADELPHIA:
AVIL PRINTING COMPANY
1903

# PREFACE.

RESPECTING Philadelphia, East of the Schuylkill, with its rich fund of historic interest, much has been written; but of Old Blockley Township, the West Philadelphia of to-day, no extended or succinct narrative has been handed down; nevertheless it has become an important city, and in a brief space of time.

In WEST PHILADELPHIA ILLUSTRATED a sketch of the past and present of the beautiful sylvan city, the centre of our great University of Pennsylvania, is given.

A compilation of facts gathered from old records, varied and reliable sources, and from the columns of *The Philadelphian* is the sum and substance of the work—in which many legends are also quoted. The many illustrations contained therein enhance both the interest and value of the book. Not a few of these are reproductions of photographs taken by Mr. Samuel Castner, Jr., or from old prints kindly loaned by him.

Grateful acknowledgments are made to Mr. William F. Ritter for the historical matter, and much else, in relation to the Asbury M. E. Church; to Dr. A. Louis Eaken, whose family history dates to the early settlers of West Philadelphia, for the interesting facts which he has kindly furnished; and also to the many prominent divines who have contributed valuable data respecting the churches, both old and new.

M. L. V.

# West Philadelphia Illustrated



## CONTENTS.


| CHAPTER | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Glimpses of Early History | 7 |
| II. | Philadelphia West of the Schuylkill—The Township of Blockley | 14 |
| III. | Ancient Inns and Taverns of Stage-Coach Days | 19 |
| IV. | Ferries and Bridges of the Olden Days | 28 |
| V. | West Philadelphia's Historic Churches and Burial Grounds | 38 |
| VI. | Lancaster Pike—The Old Road and Its Historic Memories | 77 |
| VII. | Historic Meeting-House at Chadd's Ford and Old Wynne Homestead | 87 |
| VIII. | Railroads and Canals | 94 |
| IX. | Historic Village of Hestonville | 102 |
| X. | In a Reminiscent Vein—The Old Estates and Owners | 105 |
| XI. | The Old Creeks—Cobb's Creek (formerly Mill Creek) and Sandy Creek | 107 |
| XII. | Woodlands—Home of William Hamilton | 110 |
| XIII. | John Bartram, the Botanist | 113 |
| XIV. | Historic Club—The State in Schuylkill | 117 |
| XV. | Legends of Mantua Village | 121 |
| XVI. | West Fairmount Park—Its Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments | 127 |
| XVII. | University of Pennsylvania and Drexel Institute | 146 |
| XVIII. | The Charitable and Benevolent Institutions of West Philadelphia | 154 |
| XIX. | West Philadelphia's Parks | 167 |
| XX. | West Philadelphia Old and New | 170 |
| XXI. | Well-known Philadelphians (sketches) | 183 |

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# Glimpses of Early History

WITH A LITTLE ABOUT THE INDIANS AND THEIR LEGENDS

## I.

WILLIAM PENN in his great wisdom and foresight regarded as certain the ultimate growth of the land that lay on the western side of the Schuylkill. In a letter written to a committee of the Society of Free Traders in London, comparing the two rivers, he says:

"Delaware is a glorious river, but Schuylkill being a hundred miles boatable above the falls and its course N. E. towards the fountain of the Susquehannah that tends to the heart of the Province on both sides our own, it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age."

The original idea of the founder was to carry the city over the Schuylkill, but it was abandoned probably in 1684, and for long years after Philadelphia had become one of the greatest cities of the United States, the lands on the western side of the winding Schuylkill, so full of hill and dale, so rich in luxuriant rural beauty, represented the open country, dotted here and there by villages of the Red men, for Indians in great numbers resided across the river, outnumbering the white settlers and filling them often with consternation.

The early history of our city and State is closely linked with that of the Indians, and many of the links in the long chain of incidents are full of interest.

The Indians are the true Americans. In them is represented a pure, unadulterated race, while we of the present generation, though native born, cannot claim the distinction of unmixed blood but are a composite people in which many nationalities are blended and represented; hence, we Americans must yield to the Indians this distinction. In the fate of the Indians there is much to arouse the sympathy and call forth a world of thought. Their wrongs are great and their history excites admiration. By a law of their nation they seem destined to slow but sure extinction. At the approach of the white man they fade away. The rustle of their departing footsteps, like the withered leaves of autumn, gives back a plaintive sound, and as the leaves yellow and sere they go never to return.

Once the smoke of Indian wigwams curled above the forest trees where the stately mansions of West Philadelphia now rear their proud walls, and the fires of their councils burned in every valley and height. The shouts of victory and the war-dance rang through the hills and the glades. The light arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forest; and the hunters trace and the dark encampments startled the wild animals from their lairs. In the days of long ago the warriors stood forth in all their glory little dreaming of the great city of the future. The young braves listened to the songs of other days chanted by the old chiefs, and mothers played with their infants and gazed on the scene with warm hopes of prosperity.

Braver men never lived than the Indians; truer men never drew the bow. They were possessed of courage and fortitude, sagacity and perseverance, beyond most of the human race. Their life had inured and rendered them capable of sustaining every peril and surmounting every obstacle for the love of country and home. But in despite of all this a relentless destiny drove them hence.

If they had the vices of savage life, they had also the virtues. They were true to their country, their friends and their home. While under the misconception of duty they never forgave an injury, neither did they forget a kindness. In friendship they were as true as steel, and their hate, the fruit of oppression and deception, like their love, halted not on this side of the grave. The last remnants of the once mighty race journeyed long since far beyond the Mississippi. Leaving their cherished lands, but fearless still, they looked their last upon their deserted villages and the graves of their fathers. No tears were shed, no cries uttered, and turning their faces towards the wilderness beyond they departed in

silence. There was that in their hearts too powerful for utterance: a submission akin to despair.

In writing to the Society of Free Traders in 1683, William Penn spoke glowingly of the Indians, their primitive character and habits. Of

TYPE OF INDIAN.

their religion he said: "These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to religion; yet they believe in a God and immortality, without the help of metaphysics; for they say, 'There is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them; and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again.' Their worship consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico; their sacrifice is their first fruits; the first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony but with such marvelous fervency and labor of body that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their cantico, performed round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts, two being in the middle that begin, and by singing and drumming on a board direct the chorus; the postures in the dance are very antic, and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labor, but great appearance of joy. In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another."

Jacob Taylor's Almanac of 1743 relates that "an Indian of the province looking at the great comet of 1680 and being asked what he thought was the meaning of that prodigious appearance answered, 'It signifies we Indians shall melt away and the country be inhabited by another sort of people.' "

The Lenni Lenape Indians were the ones whose history is perhaps intertwined most closely with that of our city and its environs. They were called Delawares, because found about the regions of the Delaware River. Among themselves they were known only as the Lenni Lenape, which means "the original people"—Lenni means original—whereby they expressed that they were an unmixed race, who never changed their character since the creation; in effect—they were primitive sons of Adam, and others were sons of the curse of Ham or of the outcast Ishmael, etc.

They as well as the Mengwe—Iroquois—agreed in saying that they came from westward of the Mississippi.

The Indians called the Quakers "Quekels," and "English," by inability to pronounce it, they sounded "Yengees," from whence it is thought the name of Yankee came. In their own language they called the English "Saggenah."

TYPE OF INDIAN.

Tradition tells that some of the Indian chiefs of the Lenni Lenape tribe, with whom William Penn made his treaty on the Delaware, attended a council of colonists held in the forest and in the name of the tribe granted the right and privilege to hunt in the woods and fish in the Schuylkill forever.

The Lenni Lenapes were originally one of the wo great Indian tribes which inhabited this con-inent, the other nations being the Mengwes.

According to their traditions the Lenni Len-apes were Indians of the far West. Gradually

TYPE OF INDIAN.

noving eastward they met the Mengwes; and east of them were the Alligwes, from whence the name Alleghany is derived.

The Lenapes seeking to reach the East obtained permission from the Alligwes to pass through he country. This emigration was partially per-formed, when becoming alarmed at the great numbers that were coming over, the Alligwes nterrupted the march and slew many of the Lenapes. The Lenapes joined the Mengwes nd expelled the Alligwes. The two tribes then livided the land—the former settling by the Great Lakes and the latter South.

After a time the hunters of the Lenapes crossed he Alleghany Mountains. They reached the Susquehanna, Hudson and Delaware rivers and he sea coast. The Lenapes were divided into nany tribes. Those who lived in the neighbor-nood of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were alled the Delawares by the English.

In 1744 the Iroquois compelled the Lenni Len-apes to remove from their original settlements about the Delaware and they went westward.

The passing of Tedyuscung, at Indian Rock, ecalls stories of the past century. The quaint old wooden statue, which was known as "Ted-uscung," after the famous Indian chieftain whom it represented, has disappeared from the rocks of the Wissahickon, where the chief held his last conclave, and in its place stands a heroic statue of the great leader of the Delawares, presented to the Park Commissioners by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Henry, June, 1902. The spirit of Tedyuscung, standing on the rocky point where his braves had met a century and a half ago, might have looked down the steep hill at his feet, across the shallow Wissahickon to the road on its farther side, and on the day of presentation seen three score of the foremost citizens of one of the greatest cities in the world gathered to do honor to his memory.

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, Assistant United States Attorney-General James M. Beck, municipal officers and judges of Philadelphia's courts, great merchants and professional men known the country over, representatives of letters and the arts—these were the men who stood and sat in the shade of the ravine to hear retold the history of the Indian chieftain.

On the rock where the statue stands were kindled many of the council fires of the Delawares and it was there that Tedyuscung held, in 1763, the last conclave of his Lenni Lenape

STATUE OF INDIAN CHIEF "TEDYUSCUNG."

braves. The king who in marble looks down upon the beholder was then the most distinguished of all the Delawares. He was large and brawny, haughty in air, and proud of his race.

Although he had been baptized as Gideon he was well known among the Moravians as Honest John, and history still further relates that after

being transferred to Wyoming his tribe soon displayed unsatisfactory results from their acquaintance with the white man's "fire-water," and in a drunken frolic their houses were destroyed by fire and among others Tedyuscung was burned.

In 1682 Penn made his first treaty with the Indians. The council was held under a large elm tree in Shackamaxon, on the borders of the present Philadelphia. "We meet," Penn told his savage audience, "on the broad pathway of good faith and good will, no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love." In reply the Red men said, "We will live in love with William Penn so long as the sun gives light." They kept their oath and not one drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian.

In this day and generation it is difficult to realize that in 1764 bounty was offered for Indian scalps. One hundred and thirty-eight dollars for that of a male Indian, fifty dollars for that of a female, with the condition implied, if not stated, of "No questions asked," and this from a grandson of William Penn.

Many curious legends are told of the Indians while they lived along the Schuylkill and the romantic Wissahickon—legendary lore that is oddly intermingled with facts. The stories found in Indian folklore are as quaint as they are pretty. That of "The Girl Who Married the Pine-Tree" is typical:

"In the far-off days before the white man claimed the great land of the chiefs for his own, there grew upon the side of a certain mountain some pines beneath the shade of which the Puckwudjinies, or spirits, were accustomed to sport at times. It so happened that in the neighborhood of these trees was a lodge in which dwelt a beautiful girl with her father and mother. One day a stranger came to the lodge of the father, and seeing the girl, loved her.

"'Give me Leelinau for my wife,' he said; and trustingly the old man consented. The girl listened with strange fear to the words, for in her young heart there was no feeling of tenderness for the man who claimed her love. Stealing from the lodge she hurried forth and hid herself in the woods. As the sun was setting she came to the pine-trees, and leaning against one of them she bewailed her hard fate. Suddenly she heard a voice, which seemed to come from the tree, saying:

"'Be my wife, maiden. Be my wife, beautiful Leelinau.'

"The girl was astonished, not knowing whence the voice could have come. She listened again, and the words were repeated, evidently by the tree. Softly her soul was wooed by the gentle breeze, and swayed by a strange new influence she consented to become the wife of the pine-tree. Meanwhile the parents of Leelinau missed her, search was made but she was not found.

"Time passed on, but the girl never returned to her home. Hunters who have been crossing the mountain and come to the trees at sunset, say that they have seen a beautiful girl there in company with a handsome youth. Both vanished as they approached."

The Indians tell that the Minnatarees, and all the other Indians who are not of the stock of the grandfather of nations, were once not of this upper air, but dwelt in the bowels of the earth. They claim that the Good Spirit, when he made them, intended at the proper time to put them in enjoyment of all good things which he had prepared for them on earth, but he ordered that their first stage of existence should be within it. They all dwelt underground, like moles, in one great cavern. At that time few of the Indian tribes wore the human form. Some had the figures or semblances of beasts, and the great cavern in which the Indians dwelt was a dark and dismal region.

The Choctaws tell that for many many years they found a home in the region beyond the Mountains of Snow far away to the west of the Mississippi. At length they decided to leave the place in which they dwelt, and the chiefs met in council to decide the direction of their journey. Among them there was a jossakeed (priest) who possessed a wonderful rod and with this he said that he would lead them.

For many years therefore they traveled, guided always by the jossakeed. On before he walked bearing the mystic rod, and when night closed in he put it upright in the earth, and the people encamped around it. In the morning they looked to see in what direction the rod pointed, for each night it left its upright position, and bent one way or another. Day after day the rod was found pointing to the east, and towards the east the Choctaws accordingly bent their steps. "You must journey," said the jossakeed, "as long as the rod directs you, pointing to the direction in

which you are to go, but when the rod ceases to point, and stands upright then you must dwell there."

Thus the tribe traveled on and on until they came to a hill where they encamped, having first put up the rod so that it did not lean at all. In the morning when they came forth to see in which direction it pointed, they found it upright, and from it grew branches bearing green leaves.

"We will stop here," they said, "and raise our wigwams and teach our young to hunt in the great forests." So that became the centre of the land of the Choctaws.

Many and odd are the superstitions of the Indians and volumes could be written upon their customs and beliefs.

For several nights after the interment of an Indian, with some of the tribes a fire is kept burning upon the grave. It is lighted in the evening, and carefully supplied with small sticks of dry wood, to keep up a bright but small fire. It is kept burning for several hours, generally until the usual hour of going to rest and then allowed to go out. The fire is renewed for four or more nights. The person who performs this pious duty is usually a near relative of the dead, or one who has known him long and intimately.

It is pleasing to the spirit of the deceased person to have a fire built upon his grave for four nights, after his burial, because it is four days' journey to the land appointed for the residence of the spirits, and because in its journey thither the spirit stands in need of a fire every night at the place of its encampment; and if friends do not kindle this fire upon the spot where the body is laid, the spirit is subjected to the irksome task of making its own fire nightly.

INDIAN GROUP.

Quaint and full of charm is the poetic story of "The Indian Plume."

The brightest flower that grows beside the rippling brooks is the brilliant scarlet blossom of the Indian plume—known as the blood of Lenawee. More than a hundred years ago—was told in the past—the maiden Lenawee lived happily among her brother and sister Saranacs beside Stony Creek, the Stream of the Snake, and was

soon to marry the handsome youth who, for the speed of his foot, was called the Arrow.

One summer the Quick Death came on the people, and as the viewless devil stalked through the village, young and old fell before him. The Arrow was the first to die. In vain the Prophet smoked the Great Calumet; its smoke ascending took no shape that he could read. In vain was the white dog killed to take aloft the people's sins.

At last the Great Spirit himself came down to the mountain called "Storm Darer," splendid in lightning, awful in his thunder voice and robe of cloud.

"My wrath is against you for your sins," he cried, "and naught but human blood will appease it."

In the morning the Prophet told his message, and all sat silent for a time. Then Lenawee, the beautiful maiden, so loved by the Arrow, entered the circle.

"Lenawee is a blighted flower," she sobbed. "Let her blood flow for her people."

Snatching the knife from the Prophet's belt she ran with it to the stream on which she and the handsome Arrow had so often floated in their canoe. In another moment her blood stained the earth.

"Lay me with the Arrow," she murmured softly, her voice faint as an evening breeze, "lay me beside my beloved." Smiling in their sad faces she closed her eyes and faintly her breath left her parted lips, until at last the stillness like unto death told that the spirit had fled.

The demon of the Quick Death shrank from the village and the Great Spirit smiled once more on the tribe that could produce heroism like unto that of Lenawee.

The body of the young Indian girl was placed beside her lover's, and on the following morning, where her blood had fallen, the ground was pure and on it grew in slender spires a new flower,—the Indian plume, which had sprung from the blood of sacred sacrifice.

Throughout all years the flower was loved by the people and regarded as something almost human. The maidens wore it in their hair or upon their bosoms and held a feast in its honor. And parents taught their children to regard it as the emblem of unselfishness, telling them of the loving act of Lenawee and bidding them cherish the Indian plume.

The Delawares told of "The Envy of Manitou" as follows:

"Behind the high hills that cast long shadows about the romantic village of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, there was once a lake of clear, bright water, its winding loops and bays extending back for several miles. On one of its most attractive bits of shore stood a village of the Lenni Lenape, and the largest of its wigwams picturesque without, was within most luxurious with its couch of furs and many Indian adornments. The wigwam was that of the Onoko, the young chief. He was an Indian of great strength and size and full of daring. Single handed Onoko had killed the bear on Mauch Chunk (Bear Mountain) and for his skill and manly beauty was loved by Wenonah, the fairest of her tribe, who, asked to be his wife, gave eager consent.

"It was the Onoko's fortune in war, the chase, and love that called forth the envy of Mitche Manitou.

"One day as Wenonah and her lover were floating in their canoe on the calm lake singing the love songs of their tribe and picturing the joy of the days to come, the Manitou arose among the mountains. His aspect was terrible, a scowl of hatred was on his face, thunder crashed about his head and fire flashed from his eyes. Covering his right hand with his invincible magic mitten, he dealt a blow on the hills that made the earth tremble, and rived them to a depth of a thousand feet. Through the chasm thus created the lake poured like a foaming deluge, and borne with it on the rush of waters was the canoe of Onoko and Wenonah. One glance at the angry face in the clouds above them and they knew that all hope of escape had fled. Clasped in each other's close embrace, they were whirled to certain death.

"Manitou strode on his way moodily, hurrying on to the hills and ever since that time the Lehigh has rolled through the chasm that he made. The memory of Onoko is preserved in the name of the glen and cascade found a short distance beyond Mauch Chunk."

Those who think America not old enough to have developed a legendary era should gather together the quaint stories and legends of Indian folklore, stories as full of glamour and sweetness as those peculiar to the favored and cherished haunts of the old world.

AN ENCAMPMENT OF INDIANS.

II.

INTO several well-defined periods the municipal life of Philadelphia may be divided:

First.—1681 to 1701, covering the era of its minority prior to Penn's charter of 1701. In this period we have government by the Provincial Council, the County Court and the Grand Jury, and the short interlude under the proprietary charter of 1691, which created Humfrey Morrey the first mayor. Odd to say this charter, which is now deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, would seem to have been lost sight of for nearly two hundred years.

Second.—The life of Penn's proprietary charter covered 1701-1789 and fell with the Revolution. This period of time includes the thirteen years of suspended municipal life which ensued. After the Revolution, 1776 to 1778, such government as the city possessed was to be found in the courts of justices of the peace and the legislative commissions already inaugurated.

Third.—From 1789 to 1854 what is now known as the Old City, namely, from Vine to South streets and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill rivers, grew and thrived under the legislative charter of 1789 and its supplements, up to the Consolidation Act of 1854. Most important are the records of this period, recording as they do the advent of Philadelphia as a modern American municipality destined to become great. The personality of the city has undergone a change and become the creature of a legislature, and every vestige of a close corporation, a distinguishing feature of Penn's charter, has been swept away.

Fourth.—In the period between 1854 and 1887 Philadelphia, in common with other great cities, staggered beneath the weight of a burden of laws, ordinances, customs and practices not unfrequently resulting in legislative and executive maladministration. The Consolidation Act of 1854 was not only a necessary act, but as well at the time an act of pronounced political wisdom. The city and the contiguous territory, which had become densely populated, had practically become one city representing a common future and common wants. Crippled by the multiplicity and jealousy of the many existing governing bodies, all of which acted independently of each other, a change was needed in order to insure adequate development. For ten years the question of consolidation was agitated before it was carried into effect despite the opposition of local leaders. In 1853 those who were in favor of the act met and elected Honorable Eli K. Price for the Senate, and candidates for the House pledged to support it; and January 30, 1854, it was finally passed.

A great advance was reached in the Act of 1854, but nevertheless the evils were not met, mainly because its intent and spirit were not observed by councils, the exposure and correction of abuses in the departments being neglected.

"If the water department wanted a pump, it was the water committee which decided on the kind, style and horse-power. If the highway department paved a street, it was the highway committee which supervised the letting, execution and approval of the contract. There was no general supervision of the public work." The condition of affairs found bad in the old city, grew to be intolerable when carried into the business interests of consolidated Philadelphia.

"The most prominent features of the Act of Consolidation that are new are the offices of city controller and receiver of taxes, created by the Act of 1854. The greatest improvements which took place during the period also had reference to finance. The Constitution of 1874 placed a limit to creation of funded debt, and the Act of June 11, 1879, compelled the city 'to pay as you go.' Very shortly after the Consolidation Act, one whose position gave him opportunity to measure the defects of our system, and whose ability entitled his opinion to the greatest weight, summed up in forcible English the radical defects in the organic law and pointed out the necessity for intelligent legislation to cure those defects. The essence of our present charter, given by the Act of 1885, known as the Bullitt Bill, is to be found in the Second Annual Message of Honorable Richard Vaux, Mayor of Philadelphia, 1858."

The fifth period is that of the present charter, ne Act of 1885. Under the present charter, nown as the Bullitt Bill, a complete separation made between the executive and legislative ranches of government; and a stringent limitaon has been placed on the power to accumulate ndebtedness. Provision is made for the imeachment of corrupt officials.

The development of Philadelphia during the wo centuries of its existence can alone be real-ed through a review of the past, dating from ne landing of William Penn at the Blue Anchor anding, down to the present, in which Old hiladelphia and West Philadelphia, two great ities in one, represent the city founded by Penn, ow become one of the greatest cities in the orld.

The first general tax list for Philadelphia ounty was made in 1693. The original assessent list is in possession of the Historical Society f Pennsylvania.

The tax was assessed under an Act of the Assembly in 1693, during the administration of Governor Fletcher. It was entitled, "An Act for ranting to King William and Mary the rate of ne penny per pound upon the clear value of all eal and personal estates, and six shillings per ead upon such as are not otherwise rated by this ct, to be employed by the Governor of this rovince of Pennsylvania and territories thereof or the time being, towards the support of this overnment."

Following is the assessment for the townships eyond the Schuylkill. The assessor was Tho. ascall, Junr.

William Smith, £250, 0*s.* 10*d.*; Paul Saunder, 100 8*s.* 10*d.*; John Gardner, £20 2*s.* 6*d.*; Jonaan Duckett, £100 8*s.* 4*d.*; Thomas Duckett, 100 8*s.* 4*d.*; John Rhoads, £120 10*s.*; William owell, £100 8*s.* 4*d.*; John Albore, £— 6*s.*; Wilam Wilkins, £50 4*s.* 2*d.*; James Keight, £40 3*s.* *d.*; William Harner, £120 10*s.*; James Warner, 40 3*s.* 6*d.*; Georg Scottson, £60 5*s.*; John Scottn, £120 10*s.*; William Bedward, £30 2*s.* 6*d.*; homas Pascall, £150 12*s.* 6*d.*; Georg Wilcox, 170 14*s.* 2*d.*

This list should be priceless in value to those ho claim that their early American ancestors ate to Blockley.

Thomas Duckett and William and John Varner were first settlers and prominent officeolders. James Keight, whose name is also spelled in old records Keite and Kite, was a son-in-law of William Warner, also an early member of Schuylkill Friends' Meeting.

John Rhoads was an ancestor of the late Professor James Rhoads of the Boys' Central High School. Part of the Rhoads property is still in possession of the family. It is near Haddington, not very far from the Delaware County line.

William Powell was an ancestor of the Powell family, who built the old "Powell Mansion" and gave the name to Powelton Avenue. "Powell's ferry" was near the site of the old mansion, a short distance below the present Spring Garden Street Bridge. The name Powell is an abbreviation of the Welsh "ap Howell." It will be remembered that many of the old Welsh forefathers had no surnames, but took their father's first names as their own last names, with the prefix "ap" meaning "son of;" in case of a girl, "ap" meant "daughter of."

William Bedward is named in the above list. This name is abbreviated from "William ap Bedward. William Bedward resided at the present Overbrook. He was an extensive landowner, and a Quaker preacher, one of the Welsh who crossed over into Blockley from Merion, and an ancestor of Jesse and Rebecca George. (Possibly the assessor is responsible for this spelling. In examining old records it is best not to be deceived by any sort of spelling, no matter how peculiar. It is only within the present century that fixed rules for spelling have come into use, but changes are not infrequent even at this date.) The names Duckett, Kite and others, all early members of Schuylkill Friends' Meeting, appear on the records at the Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Mary Warner, daughter of William Warner, married Thomas Wynn, grandson of Dr. Thomas Wynne.

Thomas Duckett, clerk of Schuylkill Meeting and member of the First Pennsylvania Assembly, died of fever in 1699. He is believed to have arrived in Pennsylvania before William Penn.

Picture what Blockley was like when the whole township was divided among a few principal landowners! Thanks to the green fields and picturesque woods and grand old mansions still remaining in the West Park, it is possible to form some idea of the past of West Philadelphia!

Pennsylvania was from the beginning an agricultural State. The great landholders built solid, elegant mansions and lived in the midst of

their broad acres, cultivating their own "plantations." The first purchasers had city lots "thrown in." On these they built their "town houses," not always for permanent homes, but usually for convenience. As a rule they afterwards disposed of these, sometimes to the "middle" or "shop-keeping" class of emigrants, many of whom arrived later than the "first purchasers." From early days medicine and agriculture were the two occupations pre-eminently suitable for gentlemen. Pennsylvania never had the ignorant class of stupid, groveling tenant farmers of which we hear so much in stories and novels and which doubtless exist in some States. The old families of Pennsylvania are all able to point to some old stone farmhouse in some old county, as the cradle of their American clans, for the very excellent historic reason that the first purchaser took up large tracts of land and laid out plantations. Crowding into towns is a modern craze.

Among the old mansions of Blockley, still standing, and outside the Park, may be mentioned the Jones mansion, near Sixty-third and Lancaster avenue; the Wynne mansion, at "Wynnstay," near Bala; the Joseph George mansion, at Overbrook; the Jesse George mansion, near George's Hill; the David George and Edmund George mansions, in the same vicinity, and the Amos George mansion, on the Christ Church Hospital property. Another old mansion, on the same property, is now occupied by the Rabbit Club.

The Georges were very numerous and all lived to a good old age. Christ Church Hospital, a home for old ladies, is built on a portion of the George property. The lofty steeple can be seen from many points in Blockley and Merion. Possibly this is the oldest institution of the kind in the country. It was founded by Dr. John Kearsley, long before the Revolution, in a house on "Church Alley," opposite Christ Church. The hospital was removed to the new building in Belmont in 1854. The term "hospital" is still used in a colonial sense, meaning not merely a refuge for the sick, but a house of entertainment. Dr. Kearsley, the founder, was the architect of Christ Church.

Those who examine old-time mansions that have escaped the modern and disfiguring coating of plaster, will observe how varied are the tints of the stone, and how harmoniously picturesque is the mingling of small stones and large, regular and irregular, all united by white pointing. There is a reason for this beautiful combination. Our Welsh forefathers did not quarry the stone, but gathered up the boulders already spread over the broad fields where they had been thrown by pre-historic glaciers. Pennsylvania's colonial mansions are monuments of the glacial period! The rich sienna and umber and ocher and steely tints in their walls cannot be duplicated to-day.

Past the Jones mansion lies the abandoned bed of an old road, one of the very oldest in the State. This was the Darby Road laid out from Merion Meeting to Darby Meeting, just as soon as these two meeting houses were completed. Part of the road still exists, that on the Merion side of the City Line, being known as Merion Avenue. The name reappears below Overbrook but through the new Overbrook Farms it is called Drexel Road. When Blockley avenue, the present Sixty-third street, was opened, that portion of the old road leading from Overbrook to Haddington was closed. From Haddington to Upper Darby it continues, being framed by picturesque cedars and wild grape-vines, as in early days.

Near the junction of the old Darby Road and Haverford lived in Revolutionary days one Philip Conrad, a Pennsylvania German. Mrs. Conrad was so fearful of her valuables being stolen that she hid them in all sorts of unlikely places. Some silver spoons which she highly prized, she hid under the steps of Merion Meeting. There they remained safely throughout the war. The spoons marked "P. C. C.," for Philip and Catharine Conrad, are now in the possession of the Frailey family of Hestonville.

Philip Conrad caught three Hessians with an "oven-peel," that is a big wooden shovel with a long handle, used to take bread out of an old-fashioned oven. Mr. Conrad saw the Hessians approaching, evidently bent on plunder. He quickly threw on a long cloak, shouldered the shovel like a musket, with the long handle up so that the broad part would be hidden in the cloak, and called to the Hessians to surrender, which they did, and were marched into the American camp.

The above story is told, but no date is given nor is the locality of the American camp pointed out. It is known that General Potter's men in the autumn of 1777, were stationed at various points in the vicinity of the line between Blockley and Merion. Also, that on one occasion Washington was encamped near the Market Street

ridge. In September, 1777, after the battle of e Brandywine, Washington's army marched up rough Chester and Darby and encamped near e terminus of the old Darby or Woodlands oad. At sunrise on the morning of the thir- enth the army crossed the Schuylkill, "turned rthwest to avoid the city," and reached their rmer encampment near the Falls. This latter ot, by the famous Queen Lane Reservoir, is w marked by a memorial erected by the Sons the Revolution.

After Washington's encampment at Market reet Bridge on September 12 and at the Falls Schuylkill, came the massacre of Paoli, the ttle of Germantown, the skirmishing in Merion, c., and the martyrdom of Valley Forge, during hich last period the British occupied Philadel- ia and ravaged Merion. But with the end of is same period arose the American sun of pros- rity, destined never again to set.

Out of the old Lancaster road and other old ads in Blockley Cornwallis marched on his rands of plunder, and Potter and his lusty pa- lots also traveled that they might check his ogress. The old roads once trodden by con- ding armies, became highways of peace and easure under the rule of our colonial fore- thers, and the echo of their rejoicing over the feat of the British is voiced in the songs of the rds in hill and glade.

When William Penn settled Pennsylvania he d out the county of Philadelphia, and in a por- n running from the Delaware to the Schuyl- ll, between what was afterwards Vine and uth streets, he established the city of Philadel- ia. There were therefore, two jurisdictions— city jurisdiction and a county jurisdiction. In ne portions of the county adjoining the city ere erected into what was called districts, with unicipal governments on the same general plan the city. This became inconvenient, for, since ery district had its own laws and government, e interests of the various localities became en- ely different when they should have been the ne. Therefore there arose a demand that the nflicting governments should be united. This s done in 1854 by the Act of Consolidation by hich the boundaries of the old city of Philadel- ia were extended so as to include the whole unty, wiping out the district governments.

The territory was divided into wards in the ilt-up portion as well as in the rural sections. Under the constitution of the State and the old laws, counties were instituted and for some purposes have to be kept up in name, and while there is actually no county of Philadelphia, ideally it may be said that for the purpose of maintaining legal forms there is a county of Philadelphia.

That portion of the city west of the river Schuylkill was divided from the earliest times into the townships of Blockley and Kingsessing. After the commencement of the century Hamilton, of the Woodlands, laid out a village south of Market street called Hamilton village. Wm. Britton laid out Mantua village. The village known as Hestonville was commenced by the erection of buildings near a famous old tavern. Monroe village and Haddington are the names of venerable settlements.

West Philadelphia was incorporated as a borough February 17, 1844. The officers at its incorporation were: Burgess, Thomas Allibone; Council, Samuel Bisbing, Philip Lowry, Jr., John R. Hoopes, William Rose, Jr., Samuel B. Reed, Benj. Sage, Chas. Colladay, Jos. S. Keen, John Culin, David Davis. They met in the school house at Thirty-third and Ludlow streets. Later they moved to Keen Hall, Market street above Thirty-third, and then to Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets. The corporate name was changed to "the District of West Philadelphia" April 3, 1851. The name West Philadelphia was popularly given to that part of the city west of the Schuylkill long before these dates.

The opening year of the twentieth century saw the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Philadelphia. In 1691 it appears that the city was governed under a proprietary charter granted that year, when Humfrey Morrey was created first mayor of the city. This charter for two hundred years was almost entirely forgotten by local historians, although the charter is deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In 1701 Penn granted another charter. This was a more important document and perhaps became necessary owing to the rapid growth of the young city. This charter was superseded by those of 1789, 1854 and 1885.

For the first century Philadelphia's growth and pre-eminence was phenomenal. It surpassed in every way every city in the country.

In 1683 there were eighty dwellings in Philadelphia. Seventeen years later there were seven hundred and the population was nearly five thousand. No other colonial city could show a similar result. In 1810 when the population had become 111,210, the population of New York City, embracing the whole of Manhattan Island, was only 96,372. In the way of foreign export trade these figures are interesting: 1810, $10,993,398; 1899, over $100,000,000.

The growth of municipal improvements is, of course, very similar to that of every other large city. While in 1701 there were practically no paved streets, in 1900 there were 856 miles of paved thoroughfares. In 1700 there were no schools, now there are 331 and 12 colleges. The were no libraries in 1701 and there are now 1 Two hundred years ago there were no hospita or charitable institutions, now there are 23 The churches in 1701 could be counted upon o hand while there are now 773. Street lightin is practically the result of nineteenth centu invention. The few oil lamps that made dar ness visible in the streets in 1701 have been r placed by 20,250 gas lamps, 13,314 gasoline lam and 8,556 electric arc lamps. There are no 844½ miles of sewers and 1,303 miles of wat mains, neither of which figured two hundre years ago.

# Ancient Inns and Taverns of Stage-coach Days

III.

WHEN Pittsburg was regarded as the "far West" there were no railroads. All goods sent westward were "teamed" over the Alleghanies in huge Conestoga wagons, some drawn by four or six horses. The old Lancaster road, and later the Lancaster turnpike, were the great arteries of commerce. Over these traveled immense wagon trains.

In his beautiful poem, "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," Thomas Buchanan Reed gives a picturesque account of the wagoner of early days and many romantic stories dealing with stage-coach times are handed down. It is odd in this progressive age, to read of the passengers traveling in the old-time vehicles and the white-covered wagons. Stage-coach and coaching have been revived, but only as a fashionable fad and pleasure conveyance and not as a means of travel in the days of rapid transit. The Conestoga wagon has however not passed entirely out of existence and in despite of the Pacific railroads may still be seen from time to time on the plains.

High in favor stood the "taverns" of old times. In the colonial and revolutionary days, it meant simply a respectable family hotel, with entertainment for "man and beast." The taverns along a turnpike were no more than stations with lunch counters along a railroad. The word "tavern" did not fall into disrepute until long after the Revolution. It was only about sixty years ago that the evils of intemperance reached their height in this beautiful land and thinking people realized that the time for action had come. Tavern-keepers in other years were respected citizens, a very different type of man from the "rumseller" of this generation. The tavern-keeper was sometimes also the postmaster or the country squire or the captain of a company of militia.

Along all the old roads we find taverns, usually about a mile apart. They are all colonial relics, teeming with revolutionary memories.

There are aged people who tell of "walking to town" from Lower Merion, down the old Lancaster road.

At City avenue stood the "Black Horse," which is still standing. A quarter of a mile further west was "Black Lodge," the old Trassel place, later the property of the Gerhard family. An old stone building still standing, was once the "Lamb Tavern." At Hestonville was the "White Horse;" this also is standing. Until recently it had over the front door the sign "Ladies' Setting Room," spelled with an "e." Then came a long stretch of green fields broken only by a Heston homestead at Forty-ninth street and the Warner mansion at Forty-fifth street, until Gheen's tavern at Fortieth street was reached. More green fields followed, with here and there, perhaps, a stone farmhouse or two and another old tavern at Thirty-third street.

On Market street the "William Penn" and the "Lehman House" are old relics. The "William Penn" deserves special mention for the reason that from this antique hostlery ran, until recent years, the last stage leaving Philadelphia. It traveled out Market street to Newtown Square and back again. It is only a brief time since the railroad running to Newtown was completed, destroying the last colonial stage route. And as might be expected in this age of revolutionary daughters, the last driver was a woman.

On Haverford road are a number of antique buildings once used as taverns. The best known of these is probably "Whiteside's Tavern" at Haddington.

The railroad came and when it did come it came by way of Blockley. The Columbia Railroad, the predecessor of the Pennsylvania, was one of the first in the United States. It crossed the old Columbia Bridge at Belmont and was carried upon an inclined plane, past Belmont mansion, thence to the city line at Bala, where it touched the bed of the present Schuylkill Valley line. The first cars to run on iron rails were not drawn by a steam engine, but by mules.

There are no more historical structures in the near vicinity of West Philadelphia than the five old taverns or hotels which form an irregular semicircle about Media, and which are being modernized. So far as external appearances are

concerned these old public houses are practically the same as when licenses were first granted to them. The picturesque view from without forms quite a contrast to the interior, as many of them are being fitted out in metropolitan style.

The hostelries here represented are the last of at least two dozen which lined along the Delaware County roads leading, more than a century ago, to what is now West Philadelphia and to old Philadelphia across the Schuylkill. They are: "The Lamb," "The Eagle," "Newtown Square," "The Rose Tree Inn" and "The Black Horse."

One or more of these old places must be passed in driving on the roads leading from Philadelphia into the rich farming country of Delaware County. All are on what were known in days gone by as State roads. Of these five, three have been made of recent years easy of access by the trolley lines—"The Eagle," "Newtown Square" and the "Black Horse."

"The Lamb" was licensed in 1808. Emmor Eachus was the first proprietor. It was the rendezvous of Captain Morgan's company of drafted men in 1814, prior to their march to Marcus Hook. In 1835 Isaac Johnson was the proprietor, and changed the name to the "Old Lamb." The latter place was owned by Joseph Gibbons and stood along Baltimore pike near what is now called Cedar Lane, near Swarthmore. The old pump still stands beside the road. "The Lamb" was purchased in 1868 by Malachi Sloan, and was afterwards transferred to Benjamin Rogers, now at the "Rose Tree," and others until 1881. Sloan died that year and left a will requesting that "The Lamb" tavern property never more be used for hotel purposes. This will was respected until about four years or more ago, when the property was sold out of the family to Penrose B. Worrell and a license was granted. The subsequent owner, Dr. William B. Werntz, a veterinarian, purchased the property for $30,000.

Two miles across country as the crow flies is "The Eagle." William Bittle was the first proprietor, and obtained a license in 1814. It thrived until about 1850, when it was fought hard by total abstainers, but survived. It has held licenses continuously, except in local option years, until the present day. It gained quite a reputation at the time of the Eagle race track days. The track has since been converted into farm lands.

Three miles up the West Chester road from "The Eagle" is the "Newtown Square." Part of this hostelry is supposed to have been erected in 1729. The first license was granted to Joseph Hawley on petition of sixty-seven citizens, who prayed the court to grant the license "so that Hawley and his wife might not become a public charge." In 1744, it was kept by John West, the father of the late Benjamin West, who attended school in the little octagon school house, a mile away, which is now used as a stable. The hostelry was first called "The Square," then "Newtown Square," "The Wagon" and "Black Inn."

Almost on a direct line between Newtown Square and Media is the "Rose Tree Inn." It has stood there for at least two generations upon one of the most romantic spots in Delaware County, if not in the State. In November, 1739, a license was granted to David Calvert, who gave the inn its name from a huge rose bush which grew beside its walls. From 1770 until 1802 the house was known as "The Three Tuns" and then as the "Red Lion." In 1805 Isaac Cochran, the proprietor, changed the name to the original "Rose Tree." In 1809 he tore down the red structure and built the west end of the present building. He was "mine host" until 1859 when he sold to J. Morgan Baker, of Media. The latter, during his five years' ownership, laid out the present race track, which is known to the better class of turfmen in the country. When the Rose Tree Hunt Club became thoroughly organized Benjamin Rogers, who was then the proprietor of "The Lamb," bought the present property and became landlord, which position he has filled ever since, although eighty-two years of age. Until about a year ago he attended to the business personally, but was at length persuaded to engage a clerk. Benjamin Rogers is still owner. The old sign of the "Rose Tree" is still used, having been discovered in an old loft about 1853. This is the home of the Rose Tree Hunt Club.

The last of the semicircle is the old "Black Horse Inn." So far as the building is concerned it is the oldest licensed house in the country which has been a public house perpetually. There was a license granted to the "Black Horse" on November 27, 1739, and it has held a license each successive year, except the local option periods. William Noblit was the first proprietor and the

ıame he gave the place is not known. It was irst known as the "Black Horse" in 1787, and vas at the time kept by Richard Cheney. In 793 James Pennell took possession. The latter ormerly kept a hotel in Chester and brought to he country with him a pet tiger. One day he orced the beast to do turn after turn until it ecame infuriated and leaped upon him tearing im so badly that he died in a few hours.

elers in Colonial days, for the ownership of the house descends from father to son and rarely ever goes out of the family. If the good old folks of the days gone by could come back they would easily recognize their favorite roadhouses. They have been modernized to some extent, but the colonial aspect has been retained as much as possible. It is to be regretted that the march of civilization or everlasting change has removed

BLUE BELL INN

Which has stood for one hundred and fifty years, at Seventy-third and Darby Road.

Early in the past century the "Black Horse" vas the most central point in Delaware County. Here, in 1845, the first meeting was held to con- ider the propriety of removing the seat of jus- ice from Chester to a more central point. As result, Media was chosen although the Middle- ownites put up a hard fight which was later ompromised by giving them the County Home. After this the old hotel or tavern was kept for a ime by George W. Hill, and later by Colonel Edgar Lyon until his death.

Mine host is there to-day. He is generally the reat-grandson of the man who greeted the trav-

one of the chief features of the inn—the quaint sign.

In ye olden times it was usual to find poetry or rather verse on a post declaiming the peculiar virtue of that particular inn. Such as:

"Rove not from sign to sign, but step in here,
Where naught exceeds the prospect but the cheer."

Since the habit of deer hunting is no longer a part of the general public, but has become con- fined to a few, the sign in front of an inn kept by

a man named Brown, at whose house the hunters used to stop, is gone. It reads:

"Our Hounds are good and Horses too,
The Buck is near run down,
Call off the dogs and let him blow,
While we regale with Brown."

although welcome, was not expected to patronize it. The men servants wore a uniform of white with red coats and caps, and the women servants wore white, set off with tasteful red bows of ribbon. Red roses from the bushes on the lawn were the chief decoration, and hence the name of the inn. It was the most fashionable and popular of the roadhouses.

THE RED ROSE INN

The Red Rose Inn at Villa Nova dates back to the colonial times. It is a very old building and was the most fashionable and popular of the roadhouses.

The words suggest to the mind "a picture of red-coated hunters on horseback clustered about the inn in a sea of moving dogs."

"The Red Rose Inn" at Villa Nova is a very old building, dating back to the colonial times. It sets back from the road and none would suspect its existence, passing along the road, unless initiated. A narrow road winding between well-kept hedges leads up to the inn, which was intended as a sort of private roadhouse for Philadelphia's four hundred. The general public,

Frederick Phillips, the son of the late Moro Phillips, renovated it some years ago. His idea was to found on his estate of Stoke Pogis a colony of artists, but he was not successful. The old time inn is now the residence of Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith, Miss Violet Oakley and Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, three young and talented artists.

The "General Anthony Wayne," on the Montgomery pike, near Merion, is said to be the oldest roadhouse near Philadelphia. It was built in

04, as the deeds in possession of the present prietor show, and it has been in continuous eration ever since, under different names. rst it was called the "Wayside Inn," then "Wil-n Penn Hotel," then "General Wayne." It re-ved its name of William Penn after the illustri-s founder of Philadelphia stopped there to end the quarterly meeting of the Friends of t section. Edward Odell, the present owner, s that Penn owned the ground that the hotel w occupies and that he built the Lower Merion eeting House just below. This inn was the first p of the old mail-coach which ran between iladelphia and Lancaster.

A story is current around there respecting a rty of butchers and drovers who were return-to their homes with a pocket full of money, product of the sale of their cattle. The talk t night was about the robbing of the stage-ch, the event having occurred a short time viously.

"I'll wager they won't stop me," boasted a apping, strong drover, who had boasted a few ments before that no three men were a match him. That evening the coach, with the strong ver in it, was held up.

"Step down, gentlemen, one at a time, please," s the command.

The road agent's face was concealed with a ck mask, else the occupants of the stage would ve recognized the man who had been one of ir company the night before at the "General ayne Hotel." The drover was the first to com-under the influence of the flint lock pistol ich was pointed at his head. And he was duly eved of the money he had boasted of around festive board.

The "White Horse Tavern" with the old sign the tree is numbered among the many land-rks of historic character rendered sacred by ng associated with the names of Washington Lafayette. It still stands on the old King's hway between Chester and Darby. Soon er the opening of the trolley road between Phil-lphia and Chester, the inn was repaired, itions being made to the building; but while ght in new paint and polish the same walls still standing. The signboard that swings ft in the old tree near by, bears the date of o, but a petition drawn up by the resi-ts, asking that "that part of Ridley Park be-en Ridley and Crum Creek be attached to nether Providence" bears the date of 1753, in which the "White Horse Tavern" is referred to by name. It is not, however, absolutely certain whether or not the tavern was known by that name at an earlier date. Ashmead, in his account of Delaware County, writes that Adam Archer, on February 24, 1729, applied for a license which was refused. In February, 1733 and 1734, he again made application with the same result. On August 26, 1835, another petition was presented by the "insatiate Archer." This time the support of twenty respected citizens as endorsement strengthened the application. In passing upon this the court granted the petition "allowed for beer and cider only." Archer must have been awarded a full license at a subsequent court to keep a public house, for his name appears thereafter on the clerk's list of approved petitions.

A few years after the war the "White Horse Tavern" was the scene of a pitiable but not unheroic tragedy. All that remains to tell the story of the far-off past is a lonely little headstone in a clump of trees. It is to be found a short distance from the house and is nearly covered by underbrush. The stone bears the following inscription which, although stained by many storms of rain and sleet, may still be read:

In memory
of Elizabeth
the wife of Jacob Mayer
who departed this life, the 19
Day of Octo'r
1780 and in the
22th Year
of her age.

The old story tells that during the summer and fall of 1780 a part of the Continental army was encamped near Glenolden, and the British troops still lingered near the town. About this time an Englishwoman and her daughter took up their abode at the "White Horse." It was not long before the elder woman was regarded with suspicion and suspected of being a spy. Before investigation could be made the stranger was seized with a fever and died. Her remains were buried in the little graveyard close by. The sole mourner, the daughter, was overcome by grief, but her affections were at length won by a young blacksmith of Norwood village, near by, who married her. Soon after the marriage Joseph

Mayer, the husband, was called upon to join the American forces, and the young wife again sought shelter at the "White Horse Tavern."

She was a constant visitor at the grave of her mother and for some time her grief was respected. At length a negro man employed about the place observed that there seemed to be another figure kneeling beside the grave with the young woman. He crept closer and was surprised to find that the man was no other than a British officer as was made known by his uniform.

He at once gave the alarm and a number of Continental troops rode swiftly to the spot. On seeing them approach the Englishman mounted his horse and galloped across the fields. It was, however, too late; a volley was fired by the Americans, he fell from his horse and when he was reached was found to be dead. The legend says that the faithless wife, beholding the tragedy ended her own life by drawing a pistol from her breast and shooting herself on the spot where she had so often met her lover. Years after Mayer erected the little tombstone to mark the lonely grave of the wife who had deceived him.

In remodeling the "White Horse Tavern" to meet the requirements of the present day the builders found it needful to remove some of the interior partitions. In this way the room in which Washington slept was destroyed. A piazza has been added to the second story of the structure and the old spring house, much to the regret of many, was torn down. It used to stand under the great trees and was associated with old historic memories. The ancient sign has been left with its painted white horse and serves to tell all who visit the tavern that it was once a well-known and famous hostelry.

Among the old hotels of West Philadelphia was the "Sans Souci Hotel." It stood on the west side of the Schuylkill on the cliffs near Gray's Ferry. It was a most romantic place and the country seat of the Say family. After the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was opened and after the bridge was built at Gray's Ferry, the old mansion was taken by William Dubeaufre, who opened a tavern.

The historic "Blue Bell Tavern" which has stood for nearly a century and a half at Seventy-third street and Woodland avenue, or Darby road, on the boundary line between Philadelphia and Delaware counties, was sold recently. There is considerable war waging over the sale of this property and general interest is felt in its issue, for "Blue Bell Inn" is almost as closely associated with the past history of Philadelphia as is the State House.

The purchaser, John Kane, who is the present occupant, has obtained the right to the half of Seventy-third street on the western end of the property. By this purchase Mr. Kane holds the key to the purchase or sale of the property lying immediately at the rear of the old tavern. In the early days of the "Blue Bell" it was conspicuous. The tavern was then well known and was a stopping place for many travelers. The original building, which stands on the west side of Darby road, now called Woodland avenue, bears the date of 1776, and is much lower than the addition made in 1801.

In this tavern the picket guard of Washington's army was stationed for a time during the Revolution, and Washington several times made the inn his resting place. On one occasion severe fighting took place around the tavern. In one of the rooms seven of Washington's army were bayoneted by the British.

Close to the old tavern stood the "Garrick House," where the colonial forces had much of their equipment stored.

The "Garrick House" and the "Blue Bell Inn" have been confused by many historians, and the incident of Nancy Paschall's womanly subterfuge is repeated not infrequently as having happened in the "Blue Bell Inn."

There is an interesting and authentic story connected with the early days of the tavern, in which General Washington figures as the hero, and the Misses Lloyd, of whom there were three, played the part of heroines. It was during the early days of the first Presidency, and Washington, in company with some friends, was paying a visit to the Quaker City. A walk along the Darby road was proposed and taken, the city terminus decided upon being the "Blue Bell Inn." The party were hospitably welcomed and war stories and yarns of a less tragic nature were told before a blazing woodfire in the old Dutch fireplace which still holds its own in the dining-room of the "Blue Bell."

The men being tired from their walk in the crisp April weather retired early, all but Washington; he remained musing in front of the fireplace long after the house was quiet. The Misses Lloyd, who had been to a dance, returned about

midnight and repaired to the kitchen for refreshments and to talk over the conquests of the evening.

The door between the dining-room and the kitchen being slightly ajar, Washington unconsciously listened to their gay prattle. Suddenly the sound of his own name attracted his attention and he heard one of the girls laughingly remark that she would like to see if a kiss would dispel the sober look on the General's face.

Old "Blue Bell Inn" was for years the property of the Lloyds and many of the best families of the town gathered there in days gone by. It was in the deep closet under the stairs that a Continental soldier was safely hidden when the British searched the house for food and possible enemies. The entrance to the closet is formed by a panel which is unnoticeable.

Outside "Blue Bell Inn," at the southern extremity of the building, is an old carriage step-

THE "OLD YELLOW MANSION," FORMERLY THE GARRICK HOUSE.

Washington sprang to his feet, and much to the mbarrassment of the party opened the door and onfronted the trio. Despite merry teasing Vashington could not succeed in persuading the ulprit to acknowledge the speech, so amid much ughter and many protests he declared that he ould have to kiss all and in the proper manner ustomary in the old colonial days. Dame Lloyd, ie last survivor of the gay trio, told years after ie story of this piece of gallantry.

ping-stone of great historical interest. It is the first milestone ever used in Pennsylvania and was placed in position before William Penn made his famous treaty with the Red men and mapped out the city of Brotherly Love.

The following incident pertains to the history of the "Old Yellow Mansion" (The Garrick House), the Paschall home during the Revolution, still preserved intact by its present owner, A. E. Kirschner, and rich in colonial romance.

The homes known to the people of 1723 are fast disappearing and the few that are left have been in most cases changed to meet advanced ideas. On the corner of Sixty-ninth street and Paschall avenue stands a house known for many years as the "Old Yellow Mansion," which is practically in the same condition as it was in the far-off past, when General Howe made it his headquarters just after the battle of Brandywine.

The dwelling faces the Delaware River, but the advance of time and the building of city streets, has made what was once the back door the front door. The occupants of the house, influenced with a sense of reverence for its venerable age have permitted its exterior to remain unchanged and with the exception of introducing steam heat and the cutting of a doorway from the dining-room to the kitchen, the structure remains exactly as when it was built in 1723.

History does not hand down the name of the architect of the quaint mansion, but the Swedes settled in that part of the country and the house is built after the plans of the better class of Swedish farmhouses of the period. The walls are of stone and cement faced with brick, and are two feet thick, and all the inner partitions are constructed in the same manner and extend from the cellar to the garret. There are open fireplaces in every room and long hand-made hinges grace the inner-side of the heavy-panneled doors.

Mr. Paschall, the wealthy Quaker farmer, dwelt in the "Garrick House" during the War for Independence. A few steps beyond the wooden gate is the small vine-covered porch with seats on either side. In the past it dominated the back entrance. The heavy paneled door is still adorned by an ancient brass knocker of curious design and when used its call is loud and vigorous. The hallway is spacious and at the end is a door of the same dimensions as the one already described, while to the left of it rises a narrow stairway. On each door is a double set of long hand-made bolts which give an additional old-time appearance.

Within the parlor, a perfectly square room with a large open fireplace set in the wall, one of those stirring scenes of Revolutionary times which do not find their way into histories, was enacted. Since it was built the house has passed through five families, and the traditions of the homestead have been handed down from generation to generation.

It was near the close of July, 1777, that the British army, under Sir William Howe and their Hessian auxiliaries under General Knyphausen, embarked from New York for Philadelphia. The passage of the squadron was long and disagreeable. The Delaware was found to be too well prepared for defence and the British commander bore away for the Chesapeake, and thence ascended the Elk River into Maryland. The town and county were filled with alarm when the news of the landing of the British at the head of the Elk River, and their advance upon the Brandywine reached Philadelphia. At once valuables were concealed beneath floors and in secret places. Not a few Friends of Philadelphia brought their rich stores of plate to the "Garrick House" and buried it in the cellar, where it lay hidden until Howe and his army had left.

From an old manuscript in which the public consternation is described the following was taken: "At the time of the Battle of Brandywine, the country could be seen in motion, in the rapid coming and going of men on horseback."

After the defeat of General Washington at Brandywine, and General Washington had established his headquarters at Germantown, part of the British army passed down the old Darby road on the way to Gray's Ferry, which was the nearest bridge across the river to Philadelphia. Mr. Paschall was with the American army and Miss Nancy, his daughter, was engaged to John Ranulph, who had been associated with the famed James Fitzpatrick in his freebooting expeditions, which had left many a Tory larder empty and had literally stripped strong chests of a wealth of precious plate.

On the first of October, 1777, Miss Nancy Paschall and John Ranulph were to have been married, but the Battle of Brandywine and the advance of the British interfered somewhat with their plans. The preparations for the marriage were, however, continued, and all were busy with the trousseau when the British army began to pass. In an old letter written by Mary Paschall, Nancy's cousin, the following is told:

"For many nights the family, which consisted of our cousin, Bob, Nancy, Aunt Phobe, and three sewing maids sat up of nights in mortal

rror of our lives. One night soon after sun-
wn a company of cavalry in British uniform
de up the road with great clattering of arms,
d demanded entrance. Nancy bolted the doors
d forbade them to enter. Cousin Bob, who is
ly nine years old, as you know, wanted to
oot with a gun he could scarce hold, and
ter much parly, Nancy opened the door and
mitted them, thinking it were better to be
iendly. They demanded food and Nancy pre-
red a meal, and they were hungry, poor fel-
ws! One of them was very handsome. The
en had scarce sat down to their meal when
hn Ranulph, who is to marry Nancy next
onth, rapped on the back shutter, and I fool-
ily called to Nancy, who had not seen him in
ree weeks, and she must let him in by the
ck window, where her maids were at work.
ancy stayed so long away that the officers
came suspicious that some one was concealed
the house, and they at once set a guard at both
ors and began to search. We were so afrighted
at we knew not what to do, but Nancy showed
em through the house, all except the back room
here the maids were at work on the wedding clothes. They demanded to see this room, but Nancy said nay, it were impolite to enter where her clothes were laid out in full view. She said were she allowed to put some of them out of view they might enter. They laughed lustily and called her a pretty minx and sundry other names, but bade her straighten her room. She went in and covered John with the clothes and then opened the door. The soldiers, entering and seeing the maids at work by candle light, wished her joy and mounted and rode away."

General Howe made the house his headquarters before he moved into the city, and in the cellar there are still to be found iron rings set deep in the wall where prisoners were fastened. The cellar is lathed and plastered, and Mr. Kirschner says that it is as dry as any other part of the house. Tradition tells that at one time an underground passage led from the house to a point near the river and there is still a deep alcove in the cellar walls which has a hollow sound when struck with a pick.

Mr. Kirschner takes great pride in preserving the house in its original condition, and refuses to allow the old floors or anything to be removed.

# Ferries and Bridges of the Olden Days

IV.

THE name "Schuylkill," given to the river by the Dutch, is said to mean "hidden river," it not being visible at its mouth as you ascend the Delaware. From the Indians it bore the name of "Manajung Manajunk," and it has been called "Nittabaconck." It is told as a tradition that the Indians named the river "The Mother," and that what is known as "Maiden Creek," a branch of the Schuylkill above Reading, was called "Onteelaunee," meaning "little daughter of a great mother." A letter from Governor Stuyvesant, of 1644, to Colonel Nicolls, says they discovered the Varshe River—the little fresh-water river—in 1628.

In the year 1701 William Penn, in writing to James Logan, says: "Pray, see the utmost of poor Marshe's project of navigating flats up Schoolkil and Susquehanna above falls; he assures me he could make the experiment for 40*s*; be it 50*s*. or £3, it were a mighty advantage."

In 1722 the Common Council appointed a committee to examine a route to the Schuylkill, through the woods, and to fix upon the site of a ferry at the end of High street, whereupon it was resolved to address the Assembly for an act for the same.

It was in the same year the corporation of Philadelphia made a causeway on both sides of the ferry and appointed boats, etc. The ferrymen were to dwell on the western side, and to ferry persons across at one penny, horses 1*d*., cows and oxen 1 1-2*d*., cart or wagon 6*d*. to 1*s*., sheep 1 1-2*d*., etc. The upper and lower ferries were called Roach's and Blunston's on private account. The one became, of course, the middle ferry.

In the year 1762 the Council leased the "middle ferry" for three years at £200 per annum. Just when floating bridges were first introduced is not easy to say; it is known, however, that the British army made one across the Schuylkill when they held the city. At the first building of Philadelphia, according to Kalm, there were sundry houses erected upon the Schuylkill side, which were afterwards removed to the Delaware side.

The river scenery and the banks of the Schuylkill were noted for picturesque beauty. Benjamin Franklin said it was his custom, when young, to go out there with his companions, Osborne, Watson, Ralph and others, to take delightful walks on Sundays in the woods then bordering on the river. It was on the banks beneath the trees they read and conversed together. The sylvan beauties have given place to a busy coal mart, and yet some few years ago there still lived those who could remember when the Schuylkill in the vicinity of Philadelphia, presented a sweep of wooded heights and was moreover a great fishing place, as many as three thousand catfish being caught in a night by a dip-net near the Falls.

In a letter written in 1683 Penn mentions a Captain Smith, at Schuylkill, "who drew six hundred shads at a draught."

In the *Gazette*, a letter from Berks, urging the advantage to be arrived at by clearing and opening the river channel, was published and on Sunday, the Fourth of July, 1824, the canal from Reading to Philadelphia was opened. The operation was witnessed by many; gratification was great, it being a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

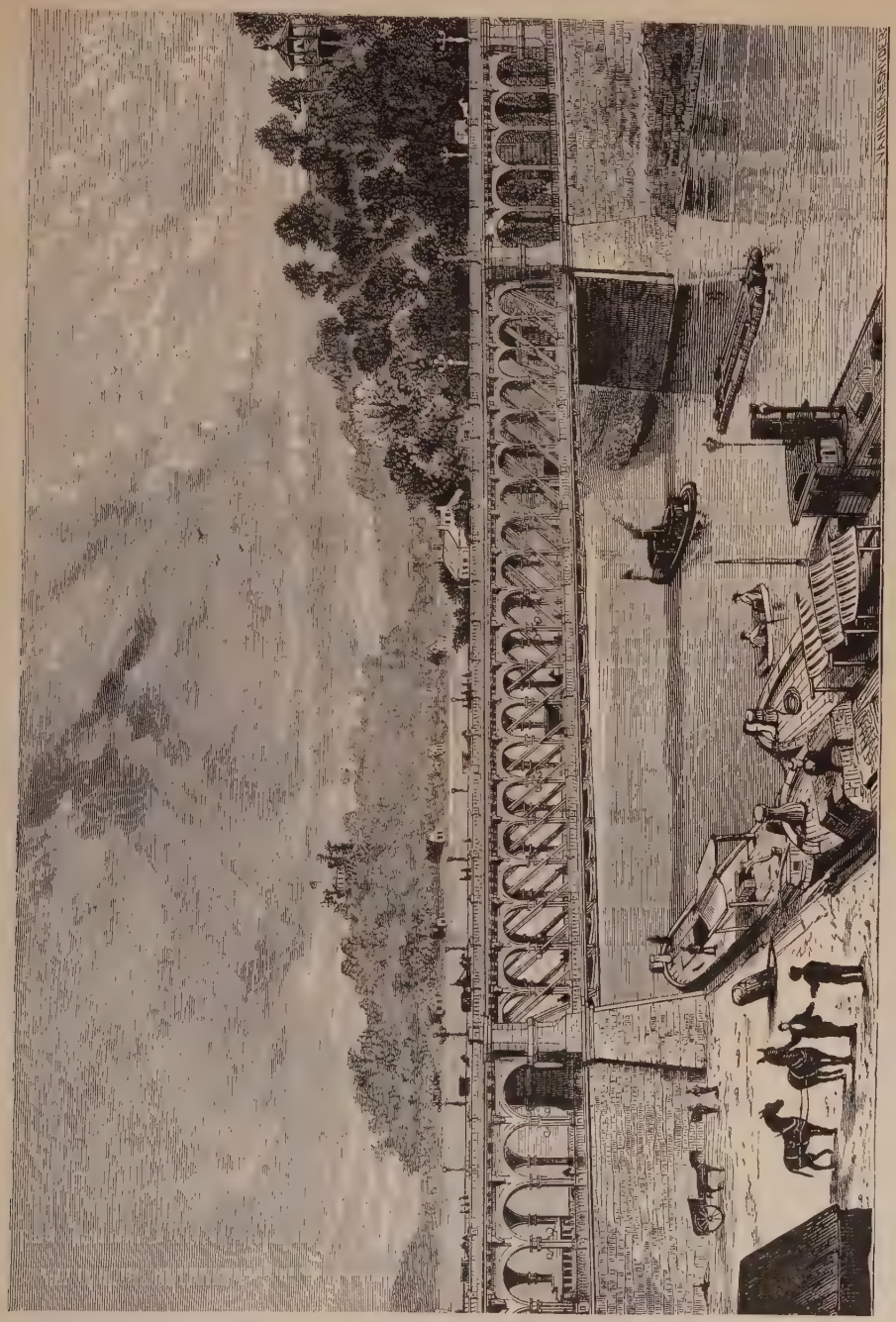
A fact occurred in November, 1832, which tends to confirm the theory that the Schuylkill once passed "from the Falls by way of the Cohocksink Creek." In making a coffer-dam (the first one on the eastern side) to form the foundation of the railway bridge at Peter's Island, they came, at the depth of thirty feet of excavation, to the stump of a tree completely embedded in the soil, thus evincing that the course of the river had been changed from its original channel.

The place called Swedesford had a work of defence cast upon its margin by the Americans in the time of the Revolution. It was the crossing place, then, of the army.

In the early days the Swedes—many of them—settled along the Schuylkill. From there the

ood people used to go to the old church in con-
derable numbers, in antiquated and rude style
dress. The men went on foot or in canoes;
e women on horseback, often riding double, and

In the far-off days of the past, before business consumed so much of the people's time and energy, the Schuylkill was a merry stream for pleasure boats. One of the most picturesque



SPRING GARDEN STREET BRIDGE, BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE UPPER FERRY.

The first bridge to cross the Upper Ferry (Spring Garden) was built in 1812. It was destroyed by fire in 1838. In 1842 a new bridge, a wire suspension bridge, was opened to the public and was superseded in 1875 by the present double-deck Spring Garden Street Bridge.

ays with coarse outside petticoats, which
d be seen hung along the fences in dozens
le the owners were at worship.

spots in its winding course was the highlands, now known as Fairmount. The lofty bluff and far-reaching high banks looming up on the

east side of the river, greatly pleased the fancy of the founder of Pennsylvania; and the west banks of the Schuylkill were still more beautiful and picturesque. William Penn had his boat-house on the east side, and his barge was frequently seen on the river bearing the broad pennant of the Proprietor. It was a gorgeous affair, with six oars and high bow and stern, totally unlike the symmetrical boat of the present day. It

below Fairmount and the fords were principally on the upper Schuylkill. By circuitous routes the country people were compelled to come to the west shore and were ferried across the water on flat boats attached to ropes stretched from bank to bank.

One of these ferries at a very early date was established where the present Spring Garden Street Bridge stands and was known as Powel's

WIRE BRIDGE.

The Wire Suspension Bridge was opened to the public of the City of Philadelphia, January 2, 1842. It was the favorite highway across the river for many years. The Wire Bridge was superseded by the present double-decker Spring Garden Street Bridge, in the year 1875

was his delight, and when he had returned to England was his thought: "Keep my barge in good repair," was written with an important letter to his Governor of the colony.

But pleasure alone could not satisfy the early settlers. Farm land had been taken up in Haverford, Merion and Darby and the communication between this outlying country and the city proper was of the crudest character, thus rendering it extremely difficult to get their produce to the city markets. The river was too deep for fording

Ferry. William Powel, the proprietor, did no have plain sailing, however, though the Schuy kill itself was as calm and placid as at presen On June 27, 1693, Philip England, who feare his monopoly of the middle ferry, Market stree was in danger, memorialized the Provincial Cou cil that Powel "did ferrie people over the Schuy kill, to the petitioner's great damage." Pow responded by exhibiting a paper from the Gran Jury, dated 1692, endorsing the ferry at his hou as a convenience, so the court permitted hi

to continue. But the Proprietary and his agents said that neither the Assembly nor court could grant a license, and forbade him to run his boat. He sought to avoid this order by pretending to transfer his business to a company, and then hired Nathaniel Mullinax to do their ferriage. He and Powel were afterward charged with contempt of the Governor's order and Mullinax was sent to prison until he gave security not to do any more ferriage. It was at last agreed when William Penn should arrive in the colony he should settle the matter.

The Welsh settlers who lived in Haverford and Merion were the principal persons who used the upper ferry and they would have been much inconvenienced by its discontinuance. Their influence was not to be slighted; so in 1700 William Penn gave permission to Powel to continue the ferry, with the proviso "that after nightfall he was not to ferry any strangers across, and only those well known to him who could give a good account of themselves."

The approaches to this ferry were from the south, by a miserable road along the river, and by as poor a road running to the northwest over the hills in a zigzag manner. In June, 1700, a road was opened from Powel's house, passing Haverford Meeting House to Goshen, in Chester County, and this was the present Haverford road, which was directly connected with this ferry. In the year 1750 the ferry was owned by a man named Schull, who kept a public house on the west side of the river, on the site of the present permanent bridge abutment, and which was known as the "Upper Ferry Tavern." This was the first known tavern in connection with the ferry, for it does not appear that William Powel or his successors were until this date inn-keepers.

About 1730 the Lancaster pike was opened and the business of the ferry was much increased. In 1785, one Ashton owned the ferry and kept the "Upper Ferry Tavern." He replaced the rope and boat with a floating bridge made by chaining logs together and fastening them at each side of the river. It was no unusual sight when a number of heavy wagons were on this pontoon arrangement to see it sink until the water reached nearly to the wagon bodies. This floating bridge

ORIGINAL GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.

Built by the British in 1777 when they occupied the city. When the British fled from the city, the bridge being found to be intact was moved to Gray's Ferry by the Americans.

was washed away by a freshet in January, 1789, and being restored, met with another accident late in June, 1810.

Benjamin Franklin and eight other commissioners were appointed in 1751, to examine the Schuylkill River from Peter's Island to John Bartram's, the present site of Bartram's Park below the Gray's Ferry, for the most suitable place for a bridge. Great pressure was exerted to have them choose the upper ferry site, but

EAST VIEW OF GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.
Showing the triumphal arches erected for the reception of General Washington, April 20, 1789

they eventually reported in favor of the middle ferry, or Market street; but the crossing of the river at Fairmount was not always to be by such primitive means.

The Legislature, March 28, 1811, appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the Schuylkill at or near the floating bridge of Abraham Sheridan, known by name of Upper Ferry." The capital of the company was forty thousand dollars, divided into eight hundred shares, of fifty dollars each, and the bridge was "to be thirty feet wide with a good railing on each side." The company was to hold the same for twenty-five years, and if the tolls exceeded 9 per cent yearly the surplus was to be converted into a redemption fund. Permission was given to open a road on the west side from Lancaster pike to the bridge, which is the present Spring Garden street; on the east side from the bridge to the Ridge road at Ninth street, now Callowhill. Louis Wernwag contracted to build a covered bridge with windows on the sides, with a single arch, without a centre pier, this being a novel plan at the time.

The cornerstone of this bridge was laid with Masonic ceremonies April 28, 1812. A copper plate on the cornerstone was engraved:

This Bridge

was founded in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve under the superintendency of the following Board of Managers:

Philip Wager
John Britton
Abraham Sheridan
Samuel Richards
Cadwallader Evans
Martin Dubbs
Samuel Breck and
Louis Wernwag, Architect.

On the reverse:

In the name of Almighty God in the thirty-th year of American Independence and of asonry 5812, Jonathan Bayard Smith, R. W. st Grand Master of Masons

Attended by the

W. Deputy Grand Master Peter Le Barbier plessis and the Grand Officers.
The honorable James Milnor being R. W. and Master of the State of Pennsylvania and nerous assemblage of brethren

Laid the first stone of the
Bridge
on the 28th of April 1812
Which may God prosper.

The bridge was opened to the public in Janu-, 1813, and the event celebrated by a dinner Jacob Horn's "Upper Ferry Tavern," which s attended by many of Philadelphia's most minent citizens. The chord of the arch was ee hundred and forty feet, being ninety-eight t greater than the span of any bridge in the rld. The rise of the arch was twenty feet, the vation above the water was thirty feet, and entire length of the bridge four hundred feet. he centre of the arch the width of the struc-e was only thirty-five feet. It gradually wid-d on both sides until it reached the width of feet at the abutments. The designer of the lge was Louis Wernwag, previously a resi-t of Frankford. He was assisted by Joseph nson. The architectural design for the ex-or was made by Robert Mills and presented a xing appearance.

is said that the architect, Mr. Wernwag, red carters a dollar for every cart load of e which they would haul and stand with on bridge until the structure was completely ned with carts from end to end. This was vel way of trying its strength, and might resulted seriously if the arch had been weak. he bridge became the main highway for nu-us herds of cattle driven from the drove-s in West Philadelphia to the slaughter-es of Spring Garden, where the butchers did congregate, and was a busy structure, pay-well its promoters until destroyed by an in-iary fire September 1, 1838. No attempt to ild it was made until after the free bridge act of 1839. Then the city of Philadelphia appropriated thirteen thousand dollars towards purchasing the rights of the former company and the County Commissioners contracted with Charles Ellet, Jr., for a wire suspension bridge of his own design, the second one in the United States. The commissioners of the district of Spring Garden had control of it and opened it January 2, 1842. It was a favorite highway across the river for many years, but it deteriorated and was pronounced unsafe in the early seventies and was superseded by the present double-deck bridge in the year 1875.

While making excavations for the present structure the old cornerstone laid in 1812 was displaced and the copper plate laid by the Masonic order in that year was found in good condition.

In January, 1769, Robert Smith presented a plan for a wooden bridge, supported on stone piers, by the simple method of a suspended platform below the arch, supporting it and giving it security. This plan was not adopted, the cost being too great.

On January 6, 1769, the Assembly appointed Messrs. Fox, Livezey, Pemberton, Chapman, Ashbridge, Pearson and Ross, a committee to arrange for a free ferry. A committee was appointed to confer with them—Messrs. Benjamin Chew, Alderman Thomas Willing, Samuel Shoemacker, Amos Strettling, James Tillingham, Mr. Fisher and Edward Shippen, Jr.,—and these were to purchase the middle ferry. They met and reported, then all action was postponed.

In 1786 plans were made by Thomas Davis and Thomas Cusdorp for a bridge, but they were again set aside until some time later, when the community demanded of the Assembly better facilities for crossing the river. Thomas Paine presented a plan for an iron bridge, the first in the country. This consisted of a single arch, twenty feet high from the chord line, four hundred feet span, suggested by a spider's web. He made the model at Bordentown, New Jersey, brought it to Philadelphia, and set it up at Franklin's house. It was then removed to the State House, and through the interest of Franklin and other prominent men, it was taken to Paris and exhibited there. The Philadelphia Agricultural Society asked the Assembly to grant a charter, when that legislative body agreed to co-operate with any company in building the bridge, the company to reserve one-half of the toll. Noth-

ing, however, was done to carry out the project, and in 1787 another plan was presented. The Assembly granted a charter to a "Bridge Company," consisting of John Paine, Samuel Powell and Robert Morris, with a capital of $66,666.66. They invited the presentation of designs. To confer with the above-named men, a committee was appointed, consisting of Thomas Mifflin, David Rittenhouse, George Clymer, Samuel Powell, David Evans, Richard Wells, Francis Legislature passed an act authorizing Richa Peters, John Perot, Godfrey Hague, Matthe McConnell and William Sheaf, to organize company with directors, and with a capital $150,000 to build a permanent bridge which w to be completed in five years. When the receip from tolls should exceed 15 per cent on the abo amount, the surplus was to go into a redempti fund for the purpose of making the bridge fr the Legislature reserving the power to make

GRAY'S FERRY, 1876.

Bailey, Francis Hopkinson, John Kaign, John Sellers, Harrison Tenche Coxe, Thomas Moore, John Chaloner, John Ross and Stephen Paschall. Before, however, any progress was made a flood in 1789 destroyed all the bridges.

In December, Councils determined to build a permanent bridge, but the City Treasury not having sufficient funds, application was made to the State, when it was decided that all ferry tolls, floating bridge receipts and some other money should be used for the bridge fund. The matter rested there until March 16, 1798, when the free at the end of twenty-five years, on payn of the appraised value. Councils ascertained the revenues of the floating bridge and ferry v $3,500 yearly, and sold the ferry rights to Bridge Company for $40,000.

The design of Timothy Palmer for a wo bridge was accepted, and the corner stone o eastern abutment was laid October 18, 1800. constructing engineer, Mr. Reynolds, was dered much by persons who were oppose him, and who did all in their power to stop work, but he finally conquered, and on Janua

5, the bridge was opened to the public. The gon-way was in the centre, with a foot-path on 1 side. The ground being very flat at the en- ices, embankments were built, surmounted by ge, flat arches. There was no roof at the first, through the efforts of Judge Richard Peters, bridge was roofed, and completed in about ear. The eastern pediment had a wooden ue of Commerce, the western one, of Agricul- , which was carved by William Rush. The a company incorporated on the 27th of April, by virtue of a law passed, the 16th of March, 1798. The coffer-dams, foundations and other sub-aqueous works consumed a great proportion of the expenditure. The bridge was commenced by laying the first stone of the eastern pier, after many difficulties had attended the dam, on Sept. 5th, 1801, and completed for passage, Jan. 1st, 1805. The cover was begun and finished in the same year."

HIGH (MARKET) STREET BRIDGE.

corner stone of the eastern abutment of High (Market) Street Bridge was laid October 18, 1800. The bridge was opened to the public January 1, 1805. There was no cover at first but a roof was added in 1805.

house stood in the centre of the causeway, the eastern entrance.

ie company set up a marble obelisk bearing n-dial, with an inscription, giving the history ne bridge. This obelisk, after the Bridge pany parted with its rights to the city, was ved to the northeast corner of Twenty-third Market streets, on the premises of the gas s, where it still stands. On the Western t is the following inscription: "This bridge erected at an expense of nearly $30,000 by

Northern Tablet: "The eastern pier was first erected in a depth of water, 21 to 24 feet, in a coffer-dam. The western pier, attended with greater difficulties, constant hazard, and unavoidable expense, was commenced in the midst of an inclement winter, within a coffer-dam of original and appropriate construction, in which 800,000 ft. of timber were employed. The depth of water from the rock is 41 ft. No pier of regular masonry, in so great a depth of water is known to exist in any other part of the world. The

masonry of this pier was begun on Christmas Day, 1802, and erected from the rock to low water mark, in 41 days and nights, after 7 months had been occupied in preparing the dam, and retrieving its misfortunes. These piers are in length 71 ft. 6 in., and in thickness 30 ft. at the bottom, —to the top, where they are in length 60 ft. 10 in., and in thickness, 19 ft. 4 in. The height of the eastern pier from the rock, is 40 ft., and that of the western pier is 55 ft. 9 in. The first contains 3659 perches and the latter 6178 perches of masonry. The eastern abutment is 18 ft. thick, and its wings are founded on the rock. The western abutment is of equal thickness and its wings are built on a platform supported by piles, splay of wings, 63 ft."

Southern Tablet: "Dimensions of the bridge: Length, 552 ft., abutments and wings, 750 ft., total 1300 ft. Span of smaller arches, each 150 ft.; of middle arch, 194 ft. 10 in.; width of bridge, 42 ft.; curvature of the middle arch, 12 ft.; of the smaller arches, 10 ft.; curves are catenarion. Rise of the carriage way, 8 ft. Height over the platform to the cross-ties, 13 ft. From the surface of the river to the platform is the greatest elevation, 31 ft. Elevated above all floods ever known in this river. Inclined plane to entrances, 3½ degrees."

Eastern Tablet: "The bridge is in itself the most grateful reward expected from its institution. A recompense the most honorable to those who by liberal advances and long privations of profit, unassisted by public pecuniary aid, encouraged and supported; and a memorial the most acceptable to those who by enterprising, arduous and persevering exertions, achieved this extensively beneficial improvement."

Philadelphians were proud of the bridge. In January, 1806, it was threatened by fire, during the burning of "Howland's Tavern," and five thousand citizens made their way to the river on a bitterly cold night, over ice and snow, to save it; the flames, however, did not touch it.

On April 22, 1834, the Whigs had a celebration at "Powelton," the residence of John Hare Powel. The Party Committee bought the privilege of free passage over Market street, and Upper Ferry bridges to everybody.

On March 16, 1839, the Legislature passed an act to construct free bridges over the river, and the County Commissioners offered to buy the bridge of the company for $80,000, but they refused to sell for less than $110,000. In 1840 th city became the owner, and the tolls were abo ished.

In 1850, it was reconstructed for the way trac of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the south side bein occupied by the West Philadelphia Railway. Th bridge was destroyed by fire November 20, 187 when the Pennsylvania Railroad erected a trest bridge for trains, for which Councils passed a ordinance on December 2. The railroad com pany undertook to put up a bridge to last thr years, to be completed in thirty days. It was fi ished in two hundred and seven working hour and outlasted by some years the time specifie in the contract.

In 1881, Councils passed an act for the co struction of a stone bridge, when the matter wa laid over until 1885. It was then decided t build an iron cantilever bridge, and work wa commenced in 1886. The bridge was opened t travel in 1887, while Edwin H. Fitler was mayo Samuel L. Smedley was chief engineer and su veyor; J. Milton Tilton, assistant engineer; Fre erick Aming, engineer in charge. R. A. Malon & Sons were the contractors.

Going back to the days of Philadelphia 1776, we find that the city was then a milita centre, and it became necessary, owing to th war that then clouded the land, to have ea communication between Pennsylvania and Ne Jersey. After consultation a pontoon brid was built, the work being completed in a fe days, and although it was not required for mi tary purposes it was allowed to remain in pla as a public convenience. The pontoon brid was built for the use of Israel Putnam and h troops, and thus General Putnam, so famous history, was the builder of the first bridge acro the Delaware. In 1777, after the Continen Army had crossed, the bridge was destroyed order to cut off the British.

Later on, in 1777, the British, who then occ pied the city, built another bridge of the sam character as Putnam's. When the British fl from the city, the bridge being found to be inta it was moved to Gray's Ferry by the America and became the first bridge at that point to cr the Schuylkill.

In 1838 the Philadelphia, Wilmington Baltimore "old wooden bridge" was built, be completed on Christmas Day, and at once sup seded what was known as "Gray's Ferry," wh

l been in operation for many years. The dge was named Newkirk Viaduct, in honor of tthew Newkirk, then president of the railroad, l a monument was erected. It is of marble l stands on a knoll near the western end of bridge. On account of its inaccessibility and dense foliage, it is scarcely ever seen. A king feature of the shaft is its numerous criptions, containing corporation data of a torical nature.

a portion of the track to the height of eight feet, and pulled underneath the elevated section the span which covered the space intended for the navigation of ships of every size. The new steel structure has been built at a few hundred yards above the site of the old bridge. The draw, which revolves, is crossed by four trolley tracks and the opening and closing of the draw operates by electric power. It is the only bridge under the control of machinery which is so equipped.

HIGH (MARKET) STREET BRIDGE BEFORE COVERED.

Schuylkill River, High (Market) Street Bridge, Philadelphia, May, 1805. Drawn by W. Birch.

y an agreement between the county and the road company, executed in November, 1847, a consideration of $55,000 the bridge was le free to the public. The railroad company agreed to forever maintain the bridge and uild it if destroyed, as was the case in the y sixties.

is said that the old railroad structure pos- ed the only telescopic drawbridge in the ntry. Its workings were peculiar. When a el approached the draw, ponderous machin- in the bridge-house at the western end, raised

It was in December, 1896, that Councils made an appropriation of $400,000 for the new Gray's Ferry Bridge, which was opened to the public on March 9, 1901. The cost of the new bridge is estimated at about $475,000.

The opening draw is operated by electricity, and the swinging span, like every other part of the bridge, embodies the most improved methods of bridge construction, and the new bridge of the present offers a great contrast to that of the past.

# West Philadelphia Historic Churches and Burial Grounds

V.

WHAT is said of old Philadelphia may also be said of West Philadelphia, namely, that it is a city of churches, for there are many and of all denominations. Christianity had much to do in making the history of West Philadelphia. The people who settled west of the Schuylkill River, many of whom came from England and Germany, soon formed villages and built school houses in which were organized the different religious societies.

The ancient church of St. James, Kingsessin on Woodland avenue near Sixty-ninth street, an interesting old-time relic of West Philade phia. It is one of the "old Swedish" Luther churches which at an early date became Episc palian. The present church building is of ston was erected in 1763, and has since been enlarge It is interesting as a specimen of the America architecture in the colonial days. Kingsessin the name of the district, is properly that of o of the old townships now merged into We Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES' P. E. CHURCH, KINGSESSING.
Sixty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue

## Blockley Baptist Church.

Blockley Baptist Church was founded in 1804. was erected on the ground donated by the upplee family, situated at old Meeting House ne, now cut up between Fifty-second and Fifty-ird streets. There is reason to believe that

OLD BLOCKLEY BAPTIST CHURCH.

July 27, 1854, the order was given to proceed to build, and on nuary 5, 1856, the present edifice, subsequently enlarged, was ected. The history of Blockley Baptist Church dates back to 04. The first pastor of the old church was Brother John Rutter.

ere are a number of Revolutionary soldiers uried in its old cemetery. The "General Asso-ation, to spread the gospel in Pennsylvania," as founded in Blockley Baptist Church, on ly 4, 1827.

sideration the building of a meeting house for the worship of God." Three persons were appointed a committee, whose duty it was to fix upon a lot and procure subscriptions, material, etc. The meeting house to be built was to be called a Baptist meeting house, and the deed for the lot to be taken in name of the Baptist Church of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia.

On May 29, 1804, sixteen persons met by appointment at the house of John Rutter, and resolved, by mutual consent, to organize themselves as a regular Baptist church; and this little church just constituted, called as its first pastor, Brother John Rutter. Upon the twenty-fifth of June, 1804, Mr. John Supplee gave one acre of land to the Blockley Baptist Church. Upon this plot of ground the first meeting house, a small one-story building, was erected. In April, 1854, during the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Bunker, a committee was appointed to report a plan for the erection of a new house of worship. July 27, 1854, the order was given to proceed to build a church, and on January 5, 1856, the new edifice (subsequently enlarged) was erected.

The pulpit of this good old church (the first Baptist church to be erected west of the Schuyl-

NEW BLOCKLEY BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner of Fifty-third Street and Wyalusing Avenue

Blockley Baptist Church has an interesting history. On February 22, 1804, there was held in e school house (at present site of Fifty-second d Walnut streets) "a meeting of the inhabitants the township of Blockley, in the county of hiladelphia, for the purpose of taking into con-

kill in what is now called West Philadelphia) has been filled by pastors of note. Among them was Rev. Joseph Kennard, D. D. The growth of the old church had been such that a new house of worship was required, and in 1903 the corner-stone of a new stone church was laid.

### Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

Asbury Church represents the oldest Methodist organization in West Philadelphia and is the mother church of several churches of that denomination on the west side of the Schuylkill. The first congregation began to worship in 1827 in an old school house at the corner of Oak (now Ludlow) and Thirty-third streets. In 1829 they purchased the lot extending through from Chestnut to Ludlow and built a church fronting on the latter street. In the rear was a burial ground extending to Chestnut street. This church was dedicated in 1830. Oak, or Ludlow, street was evidently then a more important thoroughfare than Chestnut street, but in 1849 an addition was made to the south end of the church, and that became the main entrance.

The old church, certainly one of the oldest of any denomination in West Philadelphia, was, after the new edifice was erected, sold by the congregation and used for manufacturing purposes. A member of the old church writes as follows of "Asbury:"

"When Asbury Church was organized by a few earnest workers in 1827, that part of the city was a country village, and around the First Church was a cow pasture. The name of the church was taken from that of Bishop Asbury, the first American Methodist Bishop sent over from England by John Wesley. The first meetings were held in the Quaker school house, at Thirty-third and Ludlow streets, and in 1818 they organized the first Sunday School west of the Schuylkill, in Hamilton Academy, Fortieth and Chestnut streets. The little band which laid the foundation of the church met from house to house, until the Rev. Jacob Gruber and the Rev. William Cooper came

OLD ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Chestnut Street, above Thirty-third.

n 1827. The First Church building was erected n 1829. At the time of the dedication in 1830 here were seventy regular members, and during ll the succeeding years it has had a widening ield of usefulness.

"The church, seeking to enlarge her borders, n 1835 started a mission at Forty-second and Market streets. Another mission was organized n Haddington in 1857 and a little later another n Mantua village. It was then that Asbury be-ame the mother church of West Philadelphia Methodism, having given the first impetus to the

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Chestnut Street, above Thirty-third.

New church built in 1883 at a cost, including the ground, of $80,000. Asbury Church is named after Bishop Asbury, and is regarded as the "Mother Church of West Philadelphia Methodism."

resent Fortieth Street, Christ and Sarah D. ooper Memorial churches. The first Asbury hurch was a quaint building, with two front oors and a series of steps leading to each en-rance. There was one aisle, and that was in ie centre. The pulpit was at the south end, and as reached by a high staircase. The church as lighted by oil lamps suspended from the eiling.

"In 1850 the growing congregation empha-zed the need of better accommodations, and a modeled and enlarged building was the result, ith the front on Chestnut street. During more than thirty years the congregation worshiped in the second temple, but in 1883 such changes had taken place in that section of West Philadelphia that the time had come for a new church on a larger scale. Plans were introduced during the pastorate of the Rev. Jerome Lindemuth, and the Rev. Dr. James Morrow, his successor, was the means of erecting the present handsome and commodious edifice at a cost, including the ground, of $80,000. The auditorium has a seating capacity for 800 persons. The first floor is divided into Sunday School and class rooms and trustees' apartments. The windows are all of stained glass, the large memorial one in front of the building being a gift of the late George W. Childs, as a tribute to the life and work of Bishop Simpson.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Lindemuth, the pastor, was called to that field five years ago, and is the son of the Rev. Jerome Lindemuth, a former pastor, who served the church in 1883-1885. Marked improvements have been made in the church during the present pastorate. The mortgage indebtedness has been reduced from $16,000 to $8,000.

The new church stands on the site of the old burial ground, the bodies having been removed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

Among the families of West Philadelphia who have been or are now represented on the roll of Asbury membership are the Sages, Roses, Mullens, Wests, Ritters, Hunters, Hickses, Prentzels, Allisons, Loflins, Van Houtens and others, all old families of West Philadelphia.

When Rev. J. F. Crouch was stationed at Chester some years ago, an old lady belonging to his congregation told him that she frequently in her younger days walked from Chester to Philadelphia, to attend the Sunday lovefeast at Asbury, returning the same day. The distance covered is about twenty-four miles.

### St. Andrew's P. E. Church.

This church was first organized in the year 1819 under the name of St. Mark's, Mantua, and was located at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Sycamore streets. After a struggling existence it was sold by the sheriff in 1830, and a few years later burned by an incendiary. In December, 1850, under the leadership of Rev. G. W. Natt, a meeting of the church people of the neighborhood was held and a parish was organized. In 1851 the site of old St. Mark's was purchased and the ruins repaired and added to and made available for purposes of worship. The Rev. G. W. Natt was made rector. The church, now called St. Andrew's, Mantua, was opened for divine services in June, 1852, and in June, 1854, was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Diocese.

Because of impaired health Mr. Natt resigned the rectorship in December, 1859, greatly regretted by the congregation. He was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. W. Stewart in 1860 and he, in 1863, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel E. Smith.

For a long time it had been evident that the location was unfavorable for the best growth of the parish, and in 1865 the lot on the corner of Thirty-sixth and Baring streets was purchased, and the erection of a new church immediately begun. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid in October, 1865, and the first service was held in July, 1866. This church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens in June, 1872. In 1873 Mr. Smith resigned and was succeeded in December of the same year by Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, D. D. Under his leadership, in 1875, a parish house was erected, and all available room in the church being occupied, a new and larger church was planned, of which the corner stone was laid in April, 1884, and the building first occupied for public worship on Easter Day, April 5, of the following year. As a result of his faithful labors in laying the foundations for these improvements Dr. Claxton died, deeply lamented by the congregation, in May, 1882. His memory still lingers as a sweet savor among the people to whom he ministered. He was succeeded in October, 1882, by the Rev. Charles W. Duane. In October, 1886, a large organ was installed and the Sunday following a vested choir was introduced. Mr. Duane resigned in 1890, and in September of the following year Rev. Wm. Herbert Assheton took charge as rector, and in the following year was succeeded by the Rev. Charles M. Armstrong. In August, 1895, while preparations were going on for a wedding the church took fire and was largely destroyed. It was reopened for service, having been restored and greatly beautified, in October of the following year.

Any account of the history of St. Andrew's Church would be incomplete that did not take notice of the long and faithful labors of two men who have gone to their rest and reward: Washington J. Peale, who died in 1901, was superintendent of the Sunday School for nearly twenty-five years, and gave his prayers, his time, his money to the support of the parish; and W. Hasell Wilson, who died in 1902, was one who had carried the financial burdens of the parish for a quarter of a century, and gave to it, out of his rare wisdom and experience, counsel and help never to be forgotten. The names of these two laymen should be indelibly recorded in the history of the parish and of the church at large.

### St. Mary's P. E. Church.

Many of those who pass St. Mary's Church, Locust, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, are struck by the peculiarity of the steeple and its architectural design. Inspection reveals the fact that the steeple is situated very oddly and the church built to conform to it. This construction of the tower and steeple was made in accordance with the original deed of grant of the property from William Hamilton the then owner of all the ground in the locality. The deed was made in the early part of the nineteenth century and the special clause referring to the church reads as follows: "and ye steeple must be so placed that it can be seen from ye manor house." The manor house here referred to was that which is now used as the residence of the superintendent of the Woodlands Cemetery. It was then the residence of William Hamilton who owned the property known as Hamilton Village. The steeple had to be peculiarly constructed to carry out this idea and the church built to conform to it. The steeple now stands considerably in the rear of the church. About twenty-five years ago when alterations were being effected it was con-

templated to fix this matter, but the deed stood in the way. St. Mary's was founded in the year 1800.

The following extracts from "A Sketch of the History of Saint Mary's Church," by the Rev. Thomas C. Yarnall, D. D., are full of interest:

The earliest services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in what was formerly known as Hamilton Village, now part of the Twenty-seventh Ward, of the city of Philadelphia, were held in a small two-story building which stood on the south side of Chestnut street, about midway between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. It was the school house of the village, and was called the Academy. For several years it seems to have been the only building where public

OLD ST. MARY'S P. E. CHURCH.

worship was held for the accommodation of the immediate neighborhood, and the privilege of its occupancy on Sunday for this purpose was not restricted to any one denomination.

The initiatory movement towards erecting an Episcopal church in Hamilton Village was probably due to Mr. Chandler Price, who during the summer and fall months occupied what was then his country residence, the house which until recent years stood at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Thirty-eighth streets, and which was built in 1800.

In the annual report of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, made in the year 1817, occur the following words: "It having been suggested by some members of the Board that a lot had been conveyed by the late William Hamilton, Esq., during his lifetime, in Hamiltonville, for the use of an Episcopal church to be built thereon, and it not being within the knowledge of any of the Trustees where the said deed was to be found, a committee was appointed to make such inquiries as might lead to a discovery. They have since reported that the deed is found. It appears to be a grant of four lots, fifty feet each in front, by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. The term for building the church does not expire until the year 1828."

The annual report of the same Society, January 6, 1820, says: "The Trustees having ascertained that there were a considerable number of the members of our Church residing in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, who were anxious for the enjoyment of public worship thought that, by some attention on their part, congregations might be established, and churches erected in the suburbs of the city, and in one or more of those pleasant villages which are situated on the banks of the Schuylkill."

An appropriation was therefore made for a domestic mission. The Rev. William Richmond was placed in charge of the mission, and for a period of seven months officiated in the District of Southwark, at the Falls of Schuylkill and at Hamiltonville.

At the last-named mission, "Divine service was held on every other Sunday morning from the beginning of May to the seventh of November, and on every Sunday morning from November 7 to December 1, in a school house, where a respectable and pretty numerous congregation usually assembled. And there were a number of Episcopal families, some of whom came from Mantua and surrounding country."

In 1821 Mr. Richmond was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Roche, who officiated as the settled minister of the two places, Southwark and Hamiltonville. St. Mark's Church, Mantua, was consecrated May, 1821. The corner-stone of St. Mary's was not laid until 1824.

In a communication to one of the daily newspapers of the city, *Poulson's American Advertiser*, of Monday morning, July 12, 1824, the

following account is given of the laying of the corner-stone of the original building, which stood on the site now occupied by the present one:

"A very respectable meeting of citizens and villagers assembled on Tuesday afternoon last to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary's in the village of Hamilton. The Right Rev. Bishop White presided and performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rev. Mr. Kemper, and the Rev. Mr. Delancey." Bishop White was then in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

A Collecting Committee was appointed, which included Mr. Christian Wiltberger, Mr. Stephen North and Joseph Williams, Esq. Mr. Wiltberger was for many years a vestryman at St. Mary's, and one of its first wardens, to whose watchful care the parish owed much.

The original Building Committee consisted of Mr. Chandler Price, Mr. Christian Wiltberger and Mr. Robert A. Caldcleugh. Upon the resignation of Mr. Caldcleugh Mr. Joseph S. Keen was appointed on the committee.

The following are the names given in the charter of the church as church wardens and vestrymen: Robert A. Caldcleugh, Christian Wiltberger, Florimond Dusar, Henry Becket, James McAlpin.

St. Mary's Church was consecrated by Bishop White, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June, 1827, and divine service was held in it "on each alternate Sunday until late in the fall." The Rev. George Weller's missionary duty was divided between this church and that which was then called St. Mark's Church, Mantua (now St. Andrew's). The congregations of both churches were composed for the most part of summer residents in this then rural and very sparsely settled portion of Philadelphia County, and no provision being made in either building against the inclemency of winter, they were closed after cold weather had set in.

At this time the Schuylkill River was the western boundary of the city, and the built portion of the city was very little west of Broad street, and in many places did not extend that far. In May, 1832, the Rev. Raymond H. Henderson was appointed missionary. Under his care there were held during the summer and fall months regular afternoon services in the church at Hamiltonville. The dilapidated state of the windows of the building precluded services in the winter. The church at Mantua, oppressed by a heavy debt and deprived through removal of its principal supporters from the village was sold. The church at Hamiltonville, St. Mary's, from its contiguity served for the accommodation of the Episcopalian congregations of the two villages. Mr. Henderson, in 1832 and 1833, acted as missionary at Hamiltonville, and assistant minister of the Swedish church (Kingsessing). He was advanced to priest's orders in St. Mary's Church, by Bishop H. W. Onderdonk, on Sunday, August 16, 1829, and at the same time Mr. John Swan, of Maryland, was made deacon. The only other ordinations held in the old church occurred May 19, 1844, when the Rev. George G. Field, the Rev. Henry T. Hiester, and the Rev. Thomas C. Yarnall,—the last named the rector of the church over fifty years—were admitted to the priesthood. In 1824 the lot on which the edifice was built was enclosed by a substantial fence. In 1835 a Sunday School was formed, auxiliary to the Diocesan Sunday School Union; and the property of St. Mary's transferred to the vestry by the trustees of Hamilton, and the debt cleared.

At the advanced age of eighty, and on the morning of Whitsunday, May 16, 1875, the Rev. Dr. Piggott preached in the new church building which occupied the site of that in which forty years before he had officiated.

May 16, 1837, the Rev. Thomas J. Brientnall was elected rector of the church, and was the first who served in that capacity. He was succeeded in September, 1838, by the Rev. Richard Drayson Hall, and after the resignation of Mr. Hall, in 1843, the Rev. W. H. Woodward was placed in charge of the parish. In April, 1844, the Rev. Thomas C. Yarnall, D. D., became the rector.

The row of horse-sheds which stood on the western side of the church lot, for the accommodation of those who drove in from the further country to attend the service, was in use for many years, and only disappeared when the ground was broken for the new church building.

There are few persons still living who remember the quaint Gothic framework which adorned the chancel of the old church. This together with the original framework of the pews, came from the furniture of the Swedenborgian

Church building which was at the southeast corner of Twelfth and George streets (now Sansom). When that building was purchased by the Academy of Natural Sciences for the preservation of its valuable collection, the fixtures were found unsuitable and were sold to St. Mary's.

The chancel framework remained in the church until the summer of 1846, when the first enlargement of the church took place.

In 1850 the present rectory was built, a portion of which was designed for, and used by, the Sunday School. In 1855 several families withdrew from St. Mary's, and shortly after, these with others formed the Church of the Saviour. The effect of this was to postpone measures for the rebuilding of St. Mary's until 1871, when generous subscriptions were secured, which resulted in the erection, in 1873, of the present church, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Stevens, July 1, 1872. The first service in the new church was held on Christmas Day, 1873. The present Sunday School building was erected in 1874, and enlarged by an additional story in 1883.

With the rapid growth of the city, the once rural church, formerly in the midst of a cedar clearing, has outlived its former quiet country and unpretending appearance.

Like "St. Martin-in-the-Fields," now in the heart of London, "St. Mary's, Hamilton Village," partakes of the surroundings of city life, and upon it rests the sacred influence of a green old age and the beautiful influence of the history of a faithful work.

### The Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

The Tabernacle Presbyterian Church is the successor of two organizations whose history dates back to 1804 and of the old Sixth and Seventh Presbyterian Churches. The Sixth was organized in 1814 in the old State House, by some seceding members of the Pine Street Church. It was located on Spruce street below Sixth, previous to its union with the Seventh. After the old edifice was sold to the city the State Convention, which framed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, was held in it. It has now been transformed into the Horace Binney Public School. The Seventh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1804, and its first edifice, known as the Independent Tabernacle, was erected in Ranstead Court, on the present site of the Bourse. In 1843 it was removed to Penn Square, where the Betz Building now stands. In 1873 a union was formed with the Sixth under the name of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. Broad street at this point wore in those days a very different aspect from to-day.

After the sale of the property on Broad street a new site was needed and the present location at Thirty-seventh and Chestnut streets was selected. The building erected is one of the finest examples in America of English decorated Gothic architecture. The side view, including the chapel gate, the cloistered walk and the manse, is particularly pronounced in effect. The body of the church is of Potomac granite, with handsome and elaborate windows set in carved Indiana limestone. The interior is richly adorned with ecclesiastical symbols and finished in solid oak. It is one of the handsomest churches in the United States and especially beautiful in its interior.

After a continuous and highly successful pastorate of nearly thirty-three years the Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., on September 21, 1902, presented his resignation to the congregation of the church.

Ill health, caused by a breakdown of his system, due to excessive labors, was the cause the pastor assigned for making the decision. Dr. McCook was too ill to attend the service and his letter of resignation was read by the pastor's assistant, Rev. Henry Brown.

The following is an extract from Dr. McCook's letter to his congregation:

"Dearly Beloved Brethren and Friends: The time has come, in the providence of God, when the pastoral relations which so long have united us must end.

"That this step is taken with great reluctance and with a sad heart I need not say. For nearly thirty-three years, an entire generation, I have been pastor of this church and congregation. Some of you were here when I came, and, like myself, were in the young prime of life. Together we have seen the dark hair grow gray.

"I have lived for the church, and I can honestly say that there never has been a day when I would not have died for it. Its prosperity has been my deepest joy, and no cloud ever darkened its career that did not shadow my heart.

"In closing may I not repeat to you the words of a departed friend of mine, and I can think of none that would better express my thoughts: 'Men die, but Jesus lives, and His work goes on. Give my love to the brethren. God bless you.'"

Dr. McCook is to-day one of the best known and most distinguished Presbyterian ministers in the country. He is a noted entomologist and has written several works on that subject. He is a member of the American Entomological Society and an honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

### Northminster Presbyterian Church.

The Northminster Presbyterian Church is an outgrowth from a union Sabbath School, started at the northwest corner of Thirty-third and Spring Garden streets, about the year 1837.

A lot having been purchased at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, the corner-stone of a church building was laid September 8, 1846, and on the twenty-ninth of that month an organization was effected under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Mantua."

TABERNACLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Thirty-seventh and Chestnut Streets.

Looking to future development, in January, 1871, another lot of ground, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Baring streets, was secured, and on the sixteenth day of September, 1873, was laid the corner-stone of the present edifice. The village of Mantua having been absorbed by the city and disappeared from the map, the congrega-

NORTHMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Known in early history as the First Presbyterian Church of Mantua

on, at its meeting in the old building, Septem-er 29, 1875, changed the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Mantua" to that of the Northminster Presbyterian Church of Philadel-hia." The history of the church covers nearly hree-quarters of a century.

### Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

From the sermon of the Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D. D., preached Sunday, May 20, 1900, the sixtieth anniversary of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, the following interesting facts have been gleaned:

The Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, was organized in 1840. This part of West Philadelphia was then known as Hamiltonville, or Hamilton Village. William Hamilton, for whom it was named, at an early day gave a plot of ground

to the several branches of the Christian Church in Hamiltonville on condition that a church building should be erected upon it. That which fell to the Presbyterians is the eligible site which we now occupy.

It has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 250 feet and has proved to be the finest location by far of any church in our part of the city. On the tenth of March, 1808, it was conveyed to John Sargeant and others in trust for the use of the incorporation of the First Presbyterian Church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. James P. Wilson, and for the use of Presbyterians in general, to erect thereon a house solely dedicated to the worship of Almighty God; with a proviso to the effect that unless such a house should be erected within twenty years from the date of the said deed, the property should revert to the heirs of Mr. Hamilton.

This trust slept quietly for nineteen years. During the twentieth year, the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church raised the money and put up a church which cost a little more than two thousand dollars, and which was finished early in the year 1828. It was built of stone, covered with mortar and then whitewashed. It was forty by sixty feet in size, having three long windows on each side. There was a large door at the north end and two small doors at the southern or front entrance. The furniture was of the simplest kind; benches instead of pews, and a plain desk for the Bible and hymn book at the opposite end of the church from where the pulpit now stands.

In July, 1838, the Rev. John McKnight was suaded to attempt the organization of a Pres- erian church here. Thus, ten years after the ction of the edifice, the regular ministration the Word began.

Those were dark and stormy days in the Pres- erian church. The great division had just curred and this was a little mission of the w School body under the fostering care of v. Albert Barnes and the old First Church. r. McKnight labored two years before any urch organization was effected. On the fourth March, 1840, the few people here voted to m a church, and on May 19, 1840, this church s regularly organized by the Third Presby- y of Philadelphia under the title of the irst Presbyterian Church of Hamiltonville d Mantua." In 1855 this title was legally anged to "The Walnut Street Presbyterian urch of Philadelphia."

The first members were five or six persons who ned on a certificate from the First Presby- ian Church of Philadelphia. Among them s Mr. James McAlpin, who was the most lib- l supporter of this church until his death. The lies were successful in securing stoves, pews, mps and other furnishings. The pastor's sal- y at first was $300, $200 of it being given by r. Barnes' church. At first the services were in e afternoon, none being held in the morning til after 1842. There was a Bible class Tues- y evening and the weekly prayer-meeting ursday night, people bringing their lanterns guide them through the unpaved, unlighted eets.

The Sunday School of the Walnut Street Pres- terian Church was started by Miss Margaret cKnight, daughter of the pastor, early in the ar 1841, though it is supposed that the Sun- y School from which this sprang originated as rly as 1838. She gathered the children (about enty-five in number) and divided them into two sses, she teaching one, Mrs. Somerville the ner. Miss McKnight died in 1843. Just evious to this Mr. Eastlack was chosen superin- dent, and this gentleman walked from Sev- h and Walnut and back every Lord's Day to et his appointment.

A union Sunday School was held for several ars in Talbot Academy, a building on Chest- t street, north of this church. This school dis- nded in 1844, a larger part going to the First Baptist Church and three teachers with thirty scholars coming to us. With that addition this Sunday School numbered about one hundred.

The infant department was organized the second Sunday of August, 1849, by Mrs. Silas W. Johnson, who remained in active service at the head of this department for fifty years. Her long and faithful devotion to this church in its every interest is worthy of public commendation. A small, one-story brick building was put up for the use of the Sunday School in 1845, and a vestibule added to the south end of the church in 1846 or 1847, with a belfry in which was placed a bell purchased from the Southwark Engine Company. This bell still hangs in our steeple.

The ministry of Mr. McKnight extended from 1838 until 1852, a period of fourteen years. He gathered the people and organized the church, but so feeble was it at first that no elders were chosen until 1845, when William Watson and Jacob Clarkson were unanimously elected. Mr. McKnight resigned in 1852. In October, 1852, the Rev. J. Glentworth Butler received and accepted a call and was installed as pastor December 2, 1852.

This church, which had been so long struggling for existence, soon became missionary and aggressive in spirit. It began to give to objects outside of itself. In 1853 improvements were made to the church at a cost of $3,000. In the same year Messrs. Elijah Dechert and Anthony Green were unanimously elected as ruling elders, and in 1855 Mr. James Crowell and Judge Joseph Allison were elected to the same office with equal unanimity. With the growth of the church there was a demand for enlarged accommodations for the Sunday School, which were secured in 1855 at a cost of $2,197.

As early as the summer of 1857, the subject of a new church was being agitated by the people. After many delays a contract was made in May, 1859, to erect a new church at a cost of $14,600. The ultimate cost, with furnishings, was $18,000. The corner-stone was laid July 21, 1859, and the new building was dedicated on the evening of November 15, 1860. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., noted alike for his eloquence and eccentricity.

In 1864 an addition of twenty feet was made to the lecture room. In 1866 the interior of the church was improved and a new organ put in at a combined cost of about five thousand dollars.

All of this meant struggle and sacrifice on the part of many.

On account of impaired health, Dr. Butler resigned his pastoral charge of the church June 25, 1868, having given to his people nearly sixteen years of earnest, vigorous life. He had seen a village expand into a beautiful suburb and the church of which he was pastor reaching out to overtake the population. He had induced the people to renovate entirely the old church, to enlarge and improve the Sunday School twice, and at last to build and furnish a new church and had seen the congregation grow from feebleness to solid enduring strength.

In May, 1868, the Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D. D., was called and on the evening of September 21, 1868, was installed as pastor. The Rev. S. W. Crittenden presided and proposed the constitutional questions. The Rev. Daniel March, D. D., offered the opening prayer. The Rev. T. J. Shepherd, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor. Rev. John McLeod, D. D., the charge to the people, the prayer of installation being offered by the Rev. Albert Barnes. The work has progressed vigorously under the administration of Dr. Dana, both people and pastor being in perfect accord and sympathy.

In 1868 the church edifice was without a transept, with a seating capacity for six hundred, with between thirty and forty vacant pews. A long narrow unattractive Sunday School room was in the rear of the church. With the increase of the school larger accommodations were needed.

In 1870 it was decided by the congregation to devote their memorial offering to the building of a new chapel. As every available pew at that time had become occupied, it was eventually decided to increase the subscriptions and enlarge the church by adding the transepts. Ground was broken the latter part of June, 1871, and the chapel was dedicated on Christmas Day of the same year. In 1868 there was a mortgage of $6,000 upon this church. The cost of these improvements in 1871 was a little over $25,000. Of this, $15,246 were paid at the time and $10,000 borrowed, making the funded debt of the church at that time $16,000. The interest of this was met from the revenues of the church and a sinking fund started by the weekly offerings of the people, which gradually reduced the principal.

In 1878 the church and Sunday School rooms were frescoed, the audience room newly carpeted and upholstered, and with the memorial windows and improvement upon the organ, the whole cost was $7,000, all of which was paid at the time.

The renovated church was entered for worship on the first Sunday of October, 1878. In three weeks from that time a terrible wind storm swept over our city, blowing down the steeple and doing much damage to the property. It was a depressing sight that Wednesday morning, as the rain came pouring through that ugly gap in the roof, and we saw one corner of the church filled with the debris of the fallen stones and timbers. The cloud gradually lifted, and by the next Wednesday evening, just one week from the storm, $3,500 were subscribed, which, it was supposed, would be sufficient to make the needed repairs. A few months later it was found that the expense would be $2,000 more than was anticipated. Instead of adding this to the funded debt, which was then $9,000, it was determined to raise, if possible, $11,000 and remove the whole encumbrance. In April, 1879, it was announced that the money had been subscribed and the whole debt of the church was liquidated, a result eloquent of the character and spirit of this people. From that time to this no permanent debt has rested upon the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, although many changes and improvements have been made since 1879.

## Our Mother of Sorrows' Roman Catholic Church.

Any one viewing the present magnificent property, Our Mother of Sorrows and the houses connected with it, would find it difficult to realize that the parish began under most inauspicious circumstances. It was in 1849 that Bishop Kendrick purchased the farm lying south from Lancaster avenue that is now apportioned to the Cathedral Cemetery, Our Mother of Sorrows' Church and the houses connected with it, St. John's Orphan Asylum grounds, and the waste triangular space in front of the church and cemetery. The Catholics then living in all the northern half of West Philadelphia were very few, indeed. In fact, dwellings were rare outside the village of Mantua, which was far to the east. To the removal of St. John's Orphan Asylum to its present site is indirectly due the beginning of this parish which for a long time extended from the Schuylkill westward to the county line.

### The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement.

About the year 1846, when there was no Episcopal church in the territory between the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets; Grace, Twelfth and Cherry streets; St. Matthew's, at Eighteenth street and Girard avenue, and Redemption, at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, Rev. Mr. Spear, rector of St. Luke's Church, began afternoon services in a room of Wills' Hospital, on Race street above Eighteenth street (Schuylkill Fifth street).

The attendance was so very encouraging that a parish was established named the Church of the Atonement. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Kingston Goddard, who was elected to the rectorship in February, 1847. During the building of the church at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Summer streets services pending its occupancy continued at Wills' Hospital. In May, 1859, the Rev. Kingston Goddard's resignation was accepted with regret and on the thirtieth of the same month the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Watson, rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y., was nominated and afterwards duly elected to the rectorship. He was a young man when he accepted the call to the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia, and was throughout his administration a most beloved pastor.

In February, 1892, Dr. Watson resigned the rectorship and was immediately elected rector emeritus. He was succeeded by the Rev. I. Newton Stanger, D. D., in June, 1893, in an endeavor to rebuild the congregation, which had become very small. In 1895 it became manifest that the regular income of the Church of the Atonement was not sufficient to maintain the services as they should be, and from the proper authorities permission was obtained to consolidate the Church of the Atonement and the Divinity School Mission at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Kingsessing avenue. The final services were held in the old church in May, 1896, and when discontinued the parish was in its forty-ninth year.

The Rev. Dr. Watson died in the summer of 1899. Not long after his death it was suggested

NEW CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

The new Church of the Atonement, Forty-seventh Street and Kingsessing Avenue, was erected in 1900 as a memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin Watson, long the beloved rector of the old Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth and Summer Streets, which was built in 1846

to the Rev. I. Newton Stanger, D. D., through the Bishop of the Diocese, that if St. Paul's, West Philadelphia, would consent to change its name to that of Church of the Atonement as a memorial of Dr. Watson, such a structure would be built by the friends of the late rector. The proposition was accepted gladly, thus the old Church of the Atonement and the new church of St. Paul, West Philadelphia, were consolidated under a charter amended by the court, as a memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin Watson.

The site was determined upon, and the first stones of the foundation were laid in 1900. On Easter Day, 1901, the congregation worshiped for the first time in the new church, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop O. W. Whitaker. Mr. John Marston, who as a boy carried the box placed in the corner-stone of the old Church of the Atonement, placed the box in the stone of the new church.

On the wall of the nave, to the right of the chancel, is a beautiful tablet on which is engraven the memorial sentences:

"To the Glory of God, and to keep alive in remembrance The Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Atonement, 1859-1892, This Church is erected, A. D. 1901.

" 'A beloved brother and faithful minister and fellow-servant in the Lord.'—Col. iv. 7."

### Fortieth Street M. E. Church.

Some time in August, 1855, a mission Sunday School was commenced by a few zealous members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, then in charge of Rev. William Burns. The sessions of the school were held in the upper room of a two-story stone workshop attached to a marble stone-yard located at the southwest corner of Market and Rose (now Forty-second) streets. This place was used until September, 1856, when a removal was necessary. A frame building at Forty-second street and Powelton avenue, then known as the Dunlap school house and previously used as a broom factory, was then procured for about four months, when another change was required. The next room occupied was in a frame carpenter shop on the north side of Market street, east of Forty-first.

In order to be secure from the liability of frequent displacements, it was soon afterwards resolved to rent a lot of ground and erect upon it a chapel suitable to the wants of the school. A lot on the north side of Chestnut street, west o Forty-second street, was leased and a one-stor frame chapel built, which was appropriately dedi cated May 3, 1857, Rev. Newton Heston offici ating. This organization continued as a missio school until February, 1860, when it was decide to found a church society and apply for th appointment of a preacher in charge. Having th assent of Asbury Church and the approval o Rev. Dr. Hodgson, presiding elder, the societ was duly recognized under the title of Centennia Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. E. I. D. Pepper was first appointed pas tor. Fifty members of Asbury were transferre by certificate to the new enterprise, and the fol lowing Board of Trustees was constituted: Rev E. I. D. Pepper, president; Isaiah Ahn, secre tary; Jacob Walker, treasurer; Samuel Butler William Hoskins, Henry Orr, John A. Freder icks, Edward H. Dales and Carinus B. Dodd The first Quarterly Conference was held at th house of Jacob Walker, Locust street west o Thirty-sixth, April 20, 1860. The first meetin of the Board of Trustees was held on the sam evening at the same place. At this meeting committee was appointed to secure a plan and charter.

The new organization continued in the use o the chapel until June, 1860, when a lot was pu chased at the corner of Fortieth and Sanso streets, on which it was proposed at some tim to place a substantial church. The adjoinin lot on Fortieth street was leased for a term o years, on which was built a temporary one-sto chapel, which was dedicated by Rev. R. H. Pa tison, July 15, 1860. Mr. Pepper served as pa tor two years, at the end of which period Re Robert J. Carson received the pastoral appoin ment. He also remained two years, from 18 to 1864.

The continued prosperity of the church and t increased congregations rendering the accomm dations insufficient, an enlargement was made the latter part of 1862. In January, 1863, Re Pennell Coombe rededicated the enlarged hou of worship. Rev. Aaron Rittenhouse succeed Mr. Carson in the spring of 1864. During t term a number of members withdrew and form a new organization, from which Centena Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-first a Spring Garden streets, had its origin. Prosper

as with the society notwithstanding the loss stained by this withdrawal. The members ere active in church duties and the congrega- ons increased. At the conference session of 65 Rev. Thomas M. Griffith was selected as stor.

At a meeting held July 24, 1865, the trustees pointed a Building Committee to supervise the nstruction of a new brownstone edifice on the rner lot. The first foundation stone was laid ne 7, 1866, and the corner-stone laid with propriate services by Bishop Simpson a few eeks later. Very little progress was made in the ork.

Rev. Samuel Lucas was sent as pastor in the ring of 1867, during whose pastorate the name the corporation was changed to Fortieth reet Methodist Episcopal Church. After some lay the lecture-room story was completed, and dicated December 27, 1868, Bishop Simpson iciating in the dedicatory services. Mr. Lucas as succeeded in March, 1870, by Rev. John R. iley, during whose term of service the work of al completion of the church edifice was begun the spring of 1871. Before the construction as completed another change in the pastorate as made, in the appointment of Rev. Silas B. st, in March, 1872. The church was finished on afterwards and the audience room dedicated ne 9, 1872, on which occasion Bishop Gilbert aven preached the morning sermon, Bishop mpson dedicating the church.

Since the dedication of the church another ciety has been organized by members who with- ew in 1872, and started the Belmont (now rty-third Street) Methodist Episcopal Church. v. J. Walker Jackson served as pastor from 73 to 1875, and Rev. J. R. T. Gray from 1875 1878. During the latter period an improve- nt was made in the Sunday School room. Rev. A. Heilner was pastor from 1878 to 1881, a riod of pleasant church association and labor. v. Dr. Joseph B. Dobbins was appointed in arge in 1881 and served one year. Rev. Gold- ith D. Carrow, D. D., was the preacher from 82 to 1885, and was followed by Rev. B. T. ncent, who served until about the beginning of 88, when he removed to Akron, Ohio. The lpit was filled the rest of his term by Rev. cil Harper, a supply. Under Rev. John S. McConnell's pastoral care (1888-1891) costly improvements were made in the church. Rev. John D. Martin followed in a successful pastorate of five years.

Rev. S. H. Hoover, D. D., was called to the church in March, 1896. With the co-operation of pastor and people much has been done to add to the attractiveness of the church. The appointment of the present pastor, Rev. C. W. Straw, dates from March, 1901.

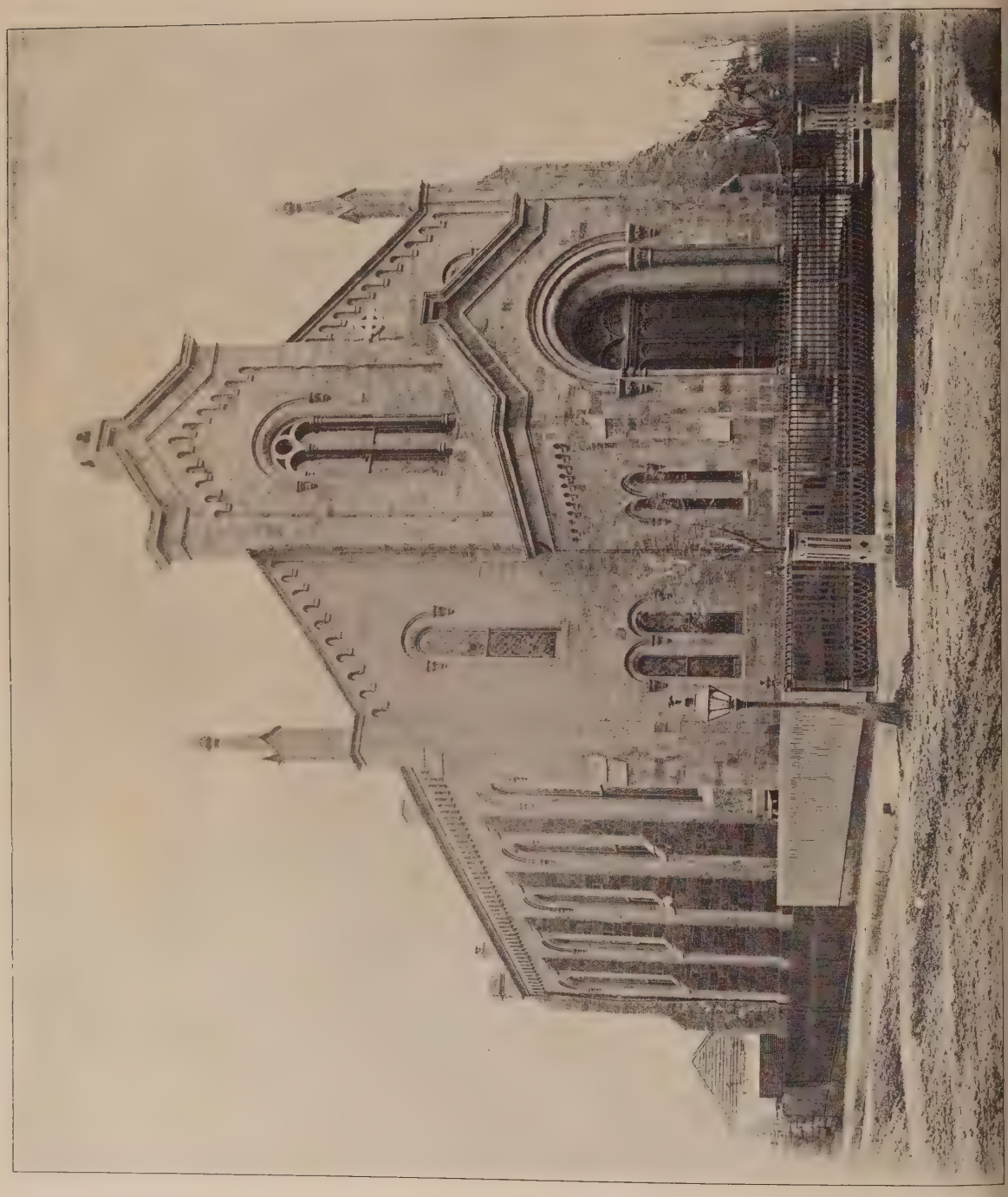
### Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, northeast corner of Thirty-eighth and Hamilton streets, is the result of services held first in the house of William Smitheman, Sr., in 1850. In July, 1852, a lot was purchased at Ninth and Elm (Thirty-

CHRIST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

eighth and Mount Vernon) streets, and a frame church erected thereon, which was dedicated October 24, 1852. This was known as "The Mantuaville Methodist Episcopal Church." It had at that time forty-two members and forty-four probationers; the Sunday School had fifty-nine scholars and nine teachers.

In 1855 a new brick church was erected and called "The Thirty-eighth Street Church." In this the congregation worshiped till the erection and dedication of the present structure in February, 1870. There have been, under the itinerant system of Methodism, twenty-two pastors since the founding of the church. The present pastor is Rev. A. A. Arthur.



## The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth street above Chestnut, was one of the handsomest churches in West Philadelphia. It was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of April 16, 1902. The church was built in 1855.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR.
Built in 1889.

The first meeting of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church favorable to the erection of the Church of the Saviour was held at the Rectory of St. Mary's Church, West Philadelphia, on the seventh day of October, 1850. At a subsequent meeting, held October 15, 1850, at the office of J. L. Goddard, No. 70 Walnut street, Philadelphia, a vestry was organized and the title of the Church of the Good Shepherd was selected, as appropriate for the new enterprise. This title, however, was reconsidered at the next meeting of the Vestry, October 23, 1850, and the name of the Church of the Saviour substituted.

On the twenty-fifth day of November of the same year, a committee was appointed by the Vestry to purchase a lot of ground in Blockley District, West Philadelphia, corner of Lexington and Huron streets. From the above date until April 12, 1852, but little was done towards the completion of this work. A meeting of the Vestry and congregation, however, was held at

this time, when a committee was appointed to build a Sunday School room on the lot at Westminster. The committee discharged their duties and had an appropriate frame Sunday School building erected, which was occupied as a school (with occasional services by the Rev. Dr. Dyer and others) for about twelve months.

During this time, however, it became apparent to the Vestry that the location selected was not adapted to the needs of the new congregation, and as some difficulty had arisen between the conveyancer and other parties interested in the ground on which the building stood, it was deemed advisable to accept an offer made by the conveyancer to purchase the school house for the Presbyterian church.

During the next two years the congregation was without any stated place of worship. Some attended St. Andrew's Church, Mantua; others, St. Mary's, Hamiltonville, and Trinity Church, Maylandville. Finally, on the ninth day of May, 1855, a committee, which had previously been appointed for the purpose, reported that they had made over the property to Mr. Lex, attorney, with the necessary papers, and had received from him $400 in payment.

At a meeting of the Vestry held May 9, 1855, it was proposed to commence holding the services of the church in a new location under the old charter.

On the fifth of October, 1855, the Vestry authorized the purchase of the lot of ground on the southeast corner of Mary and Oak streets (now known as Thirty-eighth and Ludlow streets), and on the sixteenth day of October, 1855, a contract was made with Brown & Embley to erect a church with tower and spire, and complete in every respect (excepting organ and furniture) for the sum of $18,837.

The lot of ground bought of John Colton is 86 feet on Mary street, *i. e.*, Thirty-eighth street, by 135 feet on Oak street, *i. e.*, Ludlow street, and cost $4 per foot.

The congregation held their first services in May, 1855, in the Commissioners' Hall, on Market and Park (now Thirty-seventh) streets, having engaged the Rev. H. W. Woods as rector of the parish. The Holy Communion was administered regularly on the first Sunday afternoon of each month in Trinity Church, Maylandville. The church building burned in April, 1902, was commenced on the fifteenth day of October, 1855, and on the twenty-fourth day of November of the same year, the box which was taken from the original corner-stone was placed in the southwest corner of the foundation wall, without any public religious service, in the presence of Messrs. Charles M. Schott, accounting warden, and Franklin Bacon, vestryman.

The first service was held in the lecture room on November 20, 1856 (Thanksgiving Day), when an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woods, rector, from the text: "He thanked God and took courage."

The church proper was opened for divine services on Sunday morning, April 26, 1857. The sermon was preached by the rector, Rev. Mr. Woods, from the text: "I will enter Thy house in the multitude of Thy mercies."

In consequence of the rapid growth of the congregation it was determined to enlarge the church building, and a resolution to this effect was passed by the Vestry on November 6, 1888.

The contract for the proposed enlargement and improvements was signed by the Building Committee, consisting of the rector, Messrs. H. H. Brown, J. W. Paul, Jr., Winthrop Smith and Edwin Rafsnyder, with Arthur H. Williams & Sons, on April 1, 1889, and ground was broken on the following day, the rector offering an appropriate prayer and digging the first spadeful of earth.

During the time from Easter Monday, April 22, 1889, when the church was abandoned, until the fourth Sunday of September, the congregation worshiped in the building known as the Drawing Room, on Fortieth street, near Locust.

Services were held in the improved Sunday School room from September 22, until November 17, 1899, when the new church was opened for divine service.

The Baptistery of the burned Church of the Saviour was the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, a memorial to their three children, Emilie, Mae and Frank. It was unique and beautiful.

All the beautiful work of the past was laid waste, and the church so beloved by its large congregation reduced to ruins. The following is the list of the Clergy and Vestry: Rev. William B. Bodine, D. D., rector; Rev. Cassius M. Roberts, M. A., associate rector; Rev. Julius M. Bierck, organist and choirmaster; deaconess, Miss Frances S. Locke. Vestry, Mr. J. W. Paul, rector's

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR AFTER THE FIRE.
Burned on the night of April 16, 1902.

warden; Mr. M. N. Kline, accounting warden; Mr. George W. Montgomery, Mr. George S. Cash, Mr. Thomas M. Newbold, Mr. George P. Kimball, Mr. Charles H. Clarke, Mr. Joseph P. Bains, Mr. James A. Connelly, Mr. Horace H. Lee, Mr. Charles Watson, Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas.

The work of rebuilding the church began in July, 1902, and a magnificent structure will be raised upon the old site to which newly purchased ground on Chestnut street below Thirty-eighth has been added and as well a handsome rectory, the total cost exclusive of memorials being $135,000.

The church erected in 1855 was replaced in 1889 by the edifice so recently burned.

### Belmont Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The old church that stood for many years at the far end of what is now Belmont avenue, and very near the county line, had a history of its own and was, in its old age, the picture of desolation. In describing it a writer says:

"The old church is indeed dilapidated. A large willow has been uprooted by the winter's storms and lies prone upon the ground before it, a pathetic picture of a faithful friend, who cannot survive the sad fate of a loved companion. Even in death it stretches out graceful delicate branches toward the old building it has sheltered so long through sunshine and storm. The mortar, once a dark gray, has turned brownish in color and can scarcely be distinguished from the dead strands of the willow as the wind tosses them against it. Here and there it has fallen off, showing the rough stones underneath. The windows are broken and a glance inside reveals great holes in the floor, falling plaster and a general air of gloom and neglect.

"Dame Rumor and her companion, Madam Tradition, have many strange tales to tell of this old church. One is that it was built in the early part of the century and visited by many of the notables who had their fine residences along the river, and at various places in what is now the Park. Another favorite tale of theirs is that during the building a certain man was killed by the end wall falling in, and that for this reason the place was never dedicated and services were never held there. But all such reports, when investigated, prove only that these aforesaid ladies have exceedingly lively imaginations, that grow with the years.

"The church was begun in 1854, but it was not finished until 1860. The Presbyterians were the original owners, and it was known as the Belmont Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. West was the first pastor, and Dr. Service, who then lived at Greenland, in the Park, one of the trustees. The ground was presented by Mr. D'Invilliers, who, in making the gift, provided that it should be used for a Protestant church only. The Presbyterians held it for a number of years and the church flourished. But finally the members moved away, many going to Hestonville and uniting with the West Park Church. The church went down and it began to look as if its usefulness were over.

"The Episcopalians, however, noticed the building, and the fact that it was not occupied, and negotiations were instituted to secure it, and again the walls resounded with prayer and praise, though in somewhat different form from what they had hitherto heard. If they marveled at the difference they never showed it, but gladly re-echoed the beautiful chants and litanies of the ritualistic newcomers. But the occupancy of the Episcopalians was not successful and they finally gave it up. The Methodists next took hold, and the fervid exhortations and earnest singing of its new owners was a startling change from the creed that had previously been preached. The Methodists held no regular services, but even their irregular ones were finally dropped, as there was so little attendance, and the church was left in silence and solitude to digest the various doctrines it had heard preached from its simple and unpretentious pulpit. The Catholics have now bought it, but it is not likely it will again be called upon to listen to another creed. Even could they secure title, it is not probable they would use the present building. But the provision made by Mr. D'Invilliers in the original gift of the land precludes its use for other than a Protestant church, and it is doubtful if the last sale will be legal. The matter is now in litigation.

"The benches inside are in good condition, and the church probably seated about two hundred and fifty. Though having little architectural beauty, it is a rather quaint old place, and its very desolation makes it interesting. Alone and forsaken it stands, a pathetic picture of old age, without friends."

The foundation of old Belmont Church was begun, it is said, long before 1854, but it remained in an unfinished condition, and as the people were not in the habit of building churches, it was very hard to get the stone to finish it. Some time before, the Pennsylvania Railroad had abandoned the incline-plane road which ran through Jacob a Sunday School formally organized November 10, 1872. The Rev. Dr. Saunders opened the session with religious services and eight teachers and forty-eight children were in attendance.

The room in question was occupied until the Christmas festival of 1872 which was held in the chapel then owned by the Presbyterians, but

THE CHAPEL.

First house of worship of the Church of the Transfiguration. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad was the first rector of the parish and remained in charge until 1884.

Johnson's property, and left the power-house standing. It had a great deal of stone and as he wanted the ground on which it stood for farming purposes, he gave the stone to the church, if they would remove it.

### The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration.

The Church of the Transfiguration had its origin in a room in a house on Chestnut above Thirty-second street. It was the outgrowth of which through the faithful labors of Mrs. S. Bonafon, Jr., and the late Mrs. Golden—to whose earnest efforts the early growth of the Church of the Transfiguration were mainly due—soon passed into the hands of the sincere band of devoted women.

In the little frame building the Sunday School developed and strengthened and the house became a place for public Protestant Episcopal worship known as the Church of the Transfiguration. The purchase and transfer of the

chapel which then stood on the corner of Chestnut and Thirty-second streets, on the plot of ground now above the tunnel of the junction railroad, was arranged by Colonel S. Bonafon, Jr. At first, in addition to the Sunday School, evening service was held and the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, rector of the Church of the Saviour, and the Rev. Dr. Yarnall, rector of St. Mary's Church—the clergy of the two nearest parishes—gave, in March, 1873, their written authorization. The first evening service was held April 20, when the Rev. Dr. Morton, of St. James' Church, officiated. The title was transferred to the trustees, June 1, 1873; January 1, 1875, a morning service was added. In 1874 the Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., of New York, received a call which was accepted October 26 of the same year.

The parish of the Church of the Transfiguration was admitted to the diocese in 1875 about the time of the centennial growth in West Philadelphia.

The lot on Woodland avenue and Walnut street having been purchased, the chapel was moved from Thirty-second and Chestnut streets to the new site. It took an entire night to move the frame building and those most interested, the founders and pioneers of the "little church," watched anxiously over its journey. To facilitate the good work the cars were stopped in order to make clear the way, and at daybreak the chapel had found a new resting place.

The original intention was to erect the church on the northeast corner of Walnut street and Woodland avenue. During the administration of Dr. Thomas K. Conrad, the first rector of the parish, the stone church was built. Dr. Conrad remained the pastor of the church until 1884, when ill health compelled his resignation. Beloved by his people his memory is cherished. In October, 1884, the Rev. Sidney Corbett, a man of great attainments, became the rector of the Church of the Transfiguration. Dr. Corbett was a rarely gifted divine, brilliant, interesting and lovable. He entered into rest December 17, 1897, leaving the memory of a good man's faithful work. A peculiar interest and affection are often manifested for a small church, and as often, a small church wields a power peculiarly its own. Such may be said of the

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.
The Parish of the Transfiguration was admitted to the diocese in 1875.

church in question. It has had its struggle to endure, but thanks to the devotion of a faithful few the Church of the Transfiguration has triumphed. After the death of Dr. Corbett, the Rev. George Rogers acted for two years as priest in charge. Like his predecessor, Dr. Corbett, Mr. Rogers, an English clergyman, ranks among the most eloquent and faithful of men. Mr. Wm. H. Bown who succeeded as rector, urged the adoption of the free pew system and a high order of ritual in the service, and in 1890 the church was made "free and open."

During the administration of Dr. Sidney Corbett, a handsome gift of several thousand dollars from Mrs. S. Z. Curtis, a communicant, cleared off the entire mortgage debt of the church. The present rector is the Rev. Hibbert H. P. Roche, a most devout and gifted man.

Among the vestry are J. Walter Maxwell, John Airey, Maxwell Balbirnie, A. Swanton Burke, C. Watson Croasdill, Edw. W. Patton, J. Hartley Merrick and Sigourney W. Fay, Jr.

Prominent among the ardent workers of the little church are Mrs. A. F. Fay, the president of the Woman's Guild and other organizations, Mrs. J. B. Conover, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Sylvester Bonafon, Jr., and many more. The Church of the Transfiguration owns some very beautiful vestments and handsome altar ornaments. A very valuable set of vestments made in France and which were used for the first time on Easter Sunday, 1901, was presented by Mr. Sigourney W. Fay, Jr., in memory of his uncle.

To the zeal of a faithful vestry is due in much the firm hold the church has attained and also its growing usefulness and influence. It is the only one in West Philadelphia in which the Holy Communion is offered daily, it is also the only one on the altar of which stands a Tabernacle surmounted by a costly crucifix. Both are the gifts of Mr. Fay.

### St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church.

Cathedral cemetery is situated at Forty-eighth street and Lancaster avenue. It covers forty-five acres and was opened in 1849. At the south side of the entrance to the cemetery, on Forty-eighth street, a rude shed had been built in which the tools of the laborers were stored. The Rev. J. C. McGinnis, who was in charge of St. Joseph's, and a few Catholics of the surrounding district resolved to improvise it into an emergency chapel. He erected an altar at one end of it and every Sunday thereafter Father McGinnis celebrated two Masses, one here and the other at an earlier hour for the Sisters and their wards. The toolshed chapel came to be called St. Gregory's. The good priest left in 1853 after having been here but about a year and was succeeded by an Italian priest, Rev. C. A. Dellanave, who remained three years with the parish. The latter enlarged the chapel to double its original seating capacity.

The late Rev. Francis A. Sharkey, who assumed charge in 1865, may be properly styled the second founder of the parish. The corner-stone of the present handsome church was laid by the late Bishop Wood on November 1, 1867.

The frame shed was then abandoned and torn down, and on its site was soon afterwards built the pretty little mortuary chapel. The church was completed in 1873 and dedicated by Bishop Wood on September 28 of that year. In 1879 he opened the parochial school in the basement employing the Sisters of St. Joseph to teach in it.

### St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church.

When St. Clement's, Paschall, was started in 1864, all its territory was what by far the greater part of it is yet, country. When the late Rev. Andrew J. Gallagher, who died as pastor of St. Patrick's, Pottsville, was sent here towards the close of 1864, it is said that he began with a congregation of only sixteen, though his jurisdiction included not only all of the southern part of the city west of the Schuylkill that did not belong to St. James', but also the adjoining part of Delaware County.

Early in 1865 the lot at the southeast corner of Seventy-first street and Woodland avenue was given as the site of a permanent church by Clement Arwig, and early in the same year work was begun and the corner-stone of the present handsome church was laid. The building was under roof when, in November, 1868, Father Gallagher was transferred to a more important charge and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas O'Neill. The frame chapel beyond the creek remained in service until the new church was ready for use. On August 15, 1869, the feast of the Assumption, the latter was dedicated by Bishop Wood.

### The Church of St. Agatha, Roman Catholic.

The old Church of St. Agatha, at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth and Grape (now Melon) streets, was the first Roman Catholic house of worship erected in West Philadelphia. It had been built in 1819, for a Protestant Episcopal congregation, by the liberality of pious contributors, as was recorded on a stone in front of it, and was called St. Andrew's. It stood on a terrace, and between it and the street to the south was the rectory, similarly elevated. It was one of two Protestant churches that Bishop Wood purchased in 1865. On October 10, 1865, Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice was appointed to organize the parish and the first Mass in the old St. Andrew's was celebrated the following Sunday. The public dedication took place on the eighteenth of the same month. The territory embraced in the parish was as yet sparsely settled, and so the edifice though small sufficed.

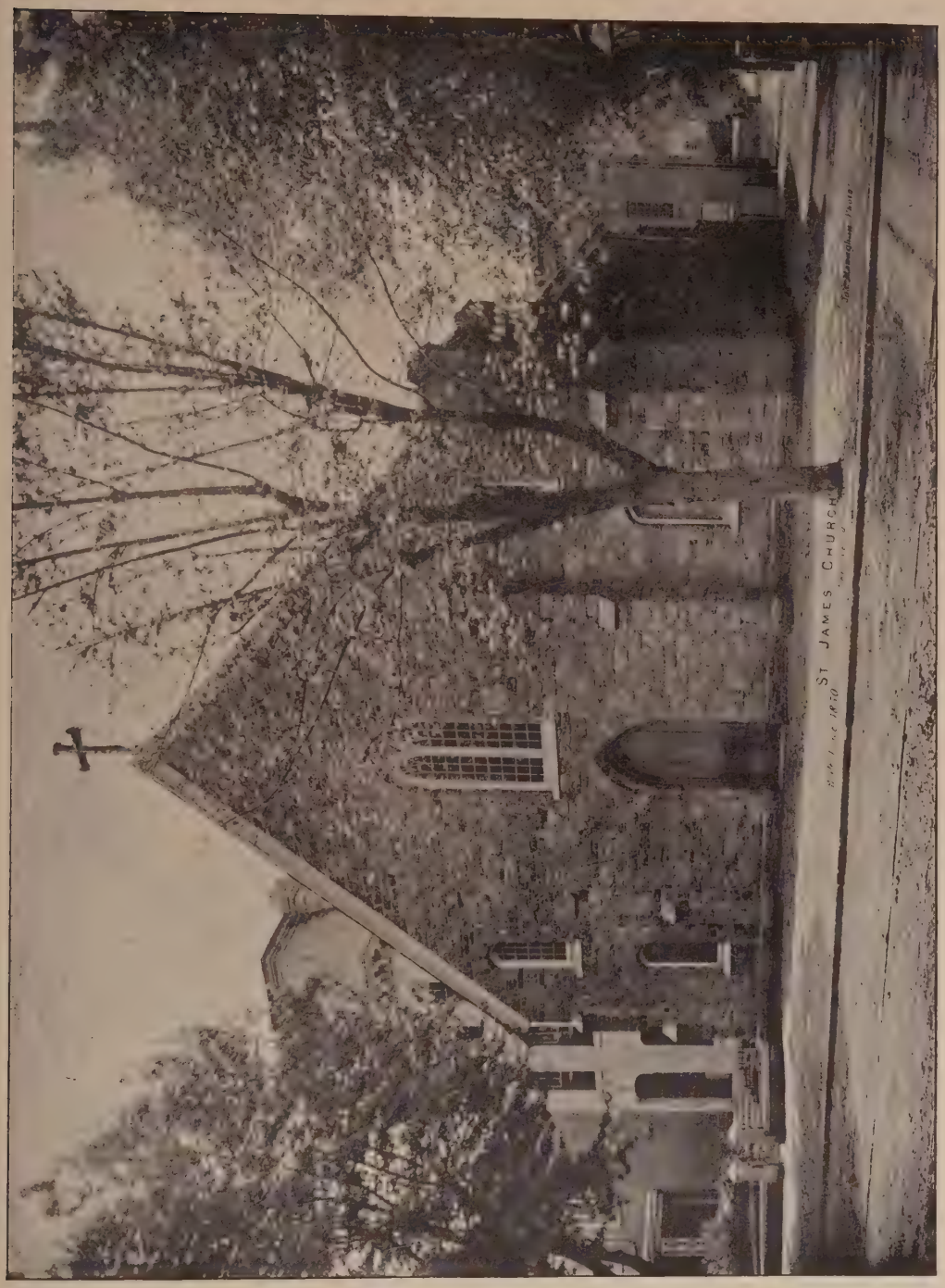
In 1874 property was secured at the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden streets, extending back to Rockland street. The ground was cleared in the summer of that year, and the foundations of the present beautiful temple were laid. The corner-stone was blessed on October 18, and from that time the work was carried on as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The building was finished practically as it is to-day,—except as to the tall, graceful spire,—in four years after it had been begun, and the work done upon it, costing $120,000, all paid for. It was dedicated on October 20, 1878. The late Archbishop Wood performed the dedication service. A few years after, the exterior of the church was completed by the erection of the spire which is surmounted by a cross which at will can be illuminated. It is a beautiful and imposing sight to see the cross lighted at night. It seems to stand out in the darkness like a glory to God, calling forth silent prayer by its golden light.

OLD HADDINGTON CHURCH.

Old Haddington Church, Sixty-third Street and Girard Avenue, was founded during the Civil War. The little church on the hill was then the only place of worship in the neighborhood of Haddington and was called "Haddington Church," and is spoken of by that name even to this day. Shortly after the war another frame building was erected at Sixty-third and Hamilton (now Girard Avenue) Streets.

### St. James' Roman Catholic Church.

Nearly fifty-two years ago the site of the present St. James' Roman Catholic Church, at Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets, was simply a morass. Early in the year 1850 a parish under the spiritual charge of Father O'Keefe, of St. Philip's, was organized there, and in August of that year was laid the corner-stone of the modest and unpretentious structure—a quaint old-fash-




THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

Thirty-eighth and Chestnut Streets. It was built in 1850, was a quaint, old-fashioned edifice and stood for thirty years. In 1881 the church was torn down and the one now standing erected.

ioned edifice—that for thirty years represented the Parish Church of St. James.

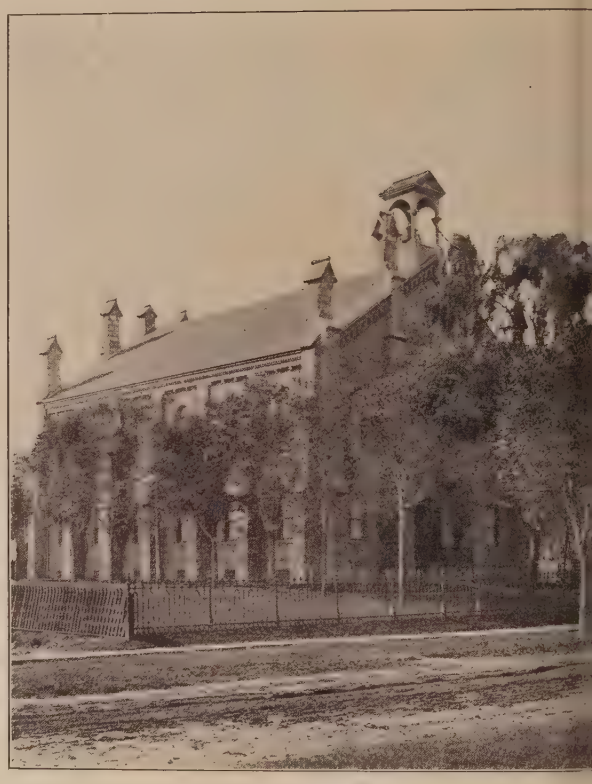
In 1874 the late Rev. Francis O'Neill, then assistant at the Cathedral, was appointed to the pastoral charge. To the discharge of his duties he brought to bear an energy, an enthusiasm that soon communicated themselves to his people. The enormous church debt of $40,000 he wiped out, and this done, he set himself with a will, to the work of erecting a church more commensurate with the importance of the parish and more fitting for the requirements of his people.

The sympathies of the congregation were warmly in touch with the work of the pastor, and the result of his untiring efforts was that in 1881 the church was torn down, and the services celebrated in the chapel of the parochial school. Good Father O'Neill, so beloved by his flock, was not destined to see the realization of his fondest hopes, for in the summer of 1882 he died, and was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. P. I. Garvey. Animated with the religious fervor of his dead predecessor, he took up the work and toiled diligently for the erection of the church, and the result of the labors of both priests is beheld in the handsome church now seen on the site of the old structure. In architectural beauty and interior decoration the church of St. James ranks among the noblest churches of the country. The dedication of the new building is recalled as a religious event of great interest. It took place on Sunday, October 16, 1887.

### The Princeton Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian church which, for a little over forty years, has stood at the corner of Powelton and Saunders avenues, rejoices in a most interesting record. The Princeton Presbyterian Church, after some vicissitudes, found "a local habitation and a name," permanently. The nucleus of this church was a little band of worshipers who began to hold divine worship April 16, 1853, in a small frame chapel situated on what was then called Lexington street, somewhere near Forty-third and Wallace streets. In three or four years the Board of Domestic Missions, which was then aiding the infant enterprise, suggested removal to a point farther east where there were a number of Presbyterians of "old school" affinities,—these being the days of the old and new school. In March, 1857, the frame building, "with all its contents," was transferred to a lot "generously loaned" for the purpose, on William street (now Thirty-ninth), near Baring street. Here the congregation was joined by another group of Presbyterians, who for a few weeks, had been holding services in Odd Fellows' Hall.

In fourteen months the congregation had outgrown the chapel, and the first Sabbath of June, 1858, services were adjourned to the West Philadelphia Institute, which occupied ground now covered by the Presbyterian Hospital. The



PRINCETON CHURCH.
First building erected in 1860

church was then regularly organized by a committee of the Presbytery. Two elders were elected, Messrs. Henry C. Blair and Samuel S. Shriver.

Ground on which to build on the corner of Powelton avenue and Thirty-ninth street (now Saunders avenue) was presented to the congregation by Mrs. Sarah Miller, widow of Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey. The liberality of Mr. Blair and others made it pos-

sible to begin at once to erect a church. On the thirteenth of October, 1858, the corner-stone was laid of a building that would seat four hundred persons, with Sabbath School, Bible class and infant school rooms. In a few months the lower part of the edifice was ready for use.

In 1855, when some steps were taken towards effecting an organization, the name, by mistake, was entered upon the minutes of the Presbytery as the "Belmont Church." Later in the minutes it appeared as the West Philadelphia Church. The people themselves called it the Lexington Street Church, and it was organized under that name. Subsequently, out of gratitude to the donor of the lot, it was proposed to take the name of the "Miller Presbyterian Church," but Mrs. Miller modestly declined the honor, and the name "Princeton" was suggested instead. In September, 1858, the congregation adopted its charter and voted to change their name to the "Princeton Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia."

In the early history of the church Rev. Dr. Saunders, Principal of the Classical School of West Philadelphia, preached to the little flock. For two years he freely gave his services in this and many other ways. After that, the Rev. C. H. Ewing ministered to the people until the early spring of 1860, when he resigned. It was then decided by the Presbytery and the congregation that the time had come for the election of a pastor. At the time he who was destined to be appointed and called was pursuing his studies at academy, college and theological seminary.

PRINCETON CHURCH.
Second building

The Rev. J. Addison Henry, D. D., was born in Cranbury, New Jersey. The future pastor of Princeton Church, as a boy, attended the district school in Cranbury. He graduated from Princeton College in 1857 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1860. The ordination of the new minister took place June 5, 1860.

The old church was pretty. It was surrounded by verdure and was spoken of as the "old church," or the "stone church." For more than one year it was on the list of mission churches, receiving $200 from the Board; after that it became self-sustaining.

West Philadelphia at that time was a succession of straggling villages, with here and there a beautiful country-seat. There is some legend about the Princeton people in early days crossing fields and climbing fences to get to church, and certain it is that the surroundings were very rural. Therefore, at first, there were many obstacles to overcome, but pastor and people "had a mind to work," and they pulled well together. Some one says, "He best succeeds as a pastor who can get the best work out of his people." Dr. Henry seems to have this happy faculty, for, from the very first, his has been known as a "working church."

The congregation increased, not phenomenally, but steadily and substantially, additions being made to the roll every communion season. In a short time, with the further generous assistance of Mr. Blair, and of his family after his lamented death, the debt was removed. Then various improvements were put upon the church, and, looking forward to enlargement of the building, adjoining lots were purchased. Within the first decade there begins to be talk of the necessity for more room, and plans for enlarging or rebuilding are proposed. In the early seventies a start is made in raising money for a new church, but, for sufficient reasons, it is not until the spring of seventy-six that the work is fairly commenced.

SARAH D. COOPER MEMORIAL CHURCH.
This beautiful edifice stands at the corner of Sixty-third Street and Girard Avenue

The congregation removed to a frame "Tabernacle" they had erected across the street, on the site of the present Working Home for Blind Women, while the "old church"—not so very ancient—was torn down, and the present large and commodious structure reared in its stead. This church seats about eight hundred, and the building is well supplied with facilities for Sabbath School and all congregational purposes. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1876, with

appropriate services, Dr. Henry being assisted by Drs. Musgrave, Dana, Mutchmore, Mr. James Bateman and others.

In the early winter there is another migration, —from the cold Tabernacle to the completed lecture room,—and in 1877 on Princeton's great anniversary day, the first Sabbath of June, there is another joyful opening service. The services and celebration connected with this momentous occasion continued through the evenings of that week, a number of the ministers of the city taking part in the exercises.

CHRIST MEMORIAL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Forty-third and Chestnut Streets.

This edifice, partly owing to the failure of the first plans in regard to building, was quite expensive, and another debt was incurred, but this was all paid off before Dr. Henry's twenty-fifth anniversary. The church has been entirely free from debt ever since, and this although there has been another enlargement. A few years ago the Sabbath School, having outgrown the large room provided for it, a two-story addition was built.

In the history of Princeton Church there are few changes to record. It has been one long stretch of forty years' worship and Christian work, without the "ups and downs" experienced by many churches.

### St. George's P. E. Church.

St. George's Church, Sixty-first street and Hazel avenue, is one of the most flourishing of the mission churches of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The first religious service was held April 18, 1859, in the house of Mr. Joseph Whiteley, Cardington, thirty persons being present, all using Church of England prayer-books. It was a mill district, inhabited by English people. Occasional services were conducted by the same clergyman in the same place until 1866. Then for a period services were held in the chapel of Burd's Orphan Asylum. After an intermission of some time services were resumed by Mr. Maison in a small school building in Cardington,

where they were continued until the end of 1870. A parish was organized in 1869 under the name of St. George's Church, and ground was broken on St. George's Day, April 23, 1870. Mr. Henry gave eight lots at Sixty-first street and Hazel avenue for the purpose. He was a neighboring mill owner. Mr. Joseph Whiteley and his brother were largely instrumental in the building of the church. On June 4, of the same year, the corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens in the presence of a large assembly. The work of the new church was so vigorously prosecuted that the building was ready for use January 11, 1871, when service was read by the rector, Rev. C. A. Maison.

This parish has experienced many vicissitudes, but still held on its way and has won many warm friends and much help from without, and has to-day no debt on its church property and looks forward to a bright and successful future.

### The Mantua Baptist Church.

The organization of the Mantua Baptist Church, located at the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fairmount avenue, was effected at a meeting held May 29, 1872, in a little chapel on Haverford avenue, below Thirty-ninth street, where a mission interest had been sustained, for some time previous, under the direction of the

The old building on Haverford Street used by the Mantua Baptist Church from the date of its organization, May 29th, 1872, to the time the new building on Fortieth Street was finished.

At the time of erection a mortgage was placed on the church for $6,000. In 1878, eight years after, this mortgage, on account of trouble in the mills and scarcity of work among the people, was foreclosed and the church building advertised to be sold by the sheriff. The amount of the mortgage was raised by subscription and principally through the exertions of Mr. Hugh Whiteley. The congregation contributed according to their ability and final payment was made and the property saved. January 26, 1879, a service of praise and thanksgiving was held, and on Easter Monday, 1879, Bishop Stevens consecrated the church.

Philadelphia Baptist City Mission. Several preliminary meetings had been held by workers connected with the mission interest, who had appointed a committee to canvass the neighborhood for the purpose of discovering the available membership and the possible financial resources of the proposed church organization. A report was submitted by this committee at a meeting held May 6, 1872, in which it was stated that over forty names had been secured—which number was increased during the meeting to seventy-three. At this meeting, also, there were present as pastors of neighboring Baptist Churches Dr. John H. Castle, of the First West Philadel

phia (now Epiphany) Church; Dr. Edgar M. Levy, of the Berean Church; and Rev. W. S. Goodno, of the Blockley Church, who greatly aided the enterprise by their words of counsel and encouragement; and after the report of the Committee on Enrollment the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*"Resolved,* That having received the report of the committee, we believe the time has come when Baptists residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, between the river Schuylkill and Forty-fifth street, should organize themselves into a distinct and independent Baptist church."

MANTUA BAPTIST CHURCH.
Fortieth Street and Fairmount Avenue.

The Church was erected in 1873. It has established two missions, one at Belmont and Westminster Avenues, now a church, and one at Fortieth Street and Girard Avenue. Entered April 2, 1874.

At the close of this public meeting the persons named in the report of the Committee on Enrollment reassembled in the Mission Chapel and effected a temporary organization by appointing Hon. James Miller as Moderator, and Mr. John B. Delamater as Clerk; and, also, by appointing the several committees necessary for the further work of organization. At a meeting held May 13, a further report was received from the Committee on Enrollment, after which the New Hampshire Confession of Faith was adopted as expressing the doctrinal beliefs of the proposed constituency; and the name "Mantua Baptist Church of Philadelphia" was selected as the name of the new church. At this meeting, also, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare the rules of order necessary to complete the organization, and to make all necessary arrangements for the recognition of the church by the council of sister Baptist churches.

On May 29 the rules of order were submitted and adopted, and the organization was thus fully effected, although the officers provided for in the adopted code of rules and regulations were not elected until the next meeting, which was held on June 12. The recognition services took place on July 18, in the meeting house of the Epiphany Church, at which time the church register showed seventy-seven constituent members and the following list of officers: Deacons, James Miller, James Coxey, James R. Bissex, Taylor B. Atkinson; Clerk, John B. Delamater; Treasurer, James R. Bissex; Trustees, James R. Bissex, James Coxey, James E. Packer, James Miller, Taylor B. Atkinson, Henry C. Travilla, Samuel A. Cooper; Finance Committee, James E. Packer, Frank T. Watson, James R. Bissex, John C. Stretch, Henry C. Travilla, C. N. Cadwallader, James Miller, John O. Custer, Samuel A. Cooper.

The Finance Committee held their first meeting at the home of Henry C. Travilla, on the evening of June 14.

The lot upon which the church building now stands having been duly selected and approved, an interesting, though informal ceremony of "ground breaking" took place on the morning of Monday, September 30, 1872; and the foundation walls of the proposed building were erected and covered temporarily. In the early spring of 1873 the contract was given for the superstructure and for placing the edifice under roof. On June 18, 1873, in the presence of a large gathering the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. The opening services were held on Thursday evening, April 2, 1874. The present membership of the church is 901.

During the year 1887 the Mantua Baptist Church located a mission at the corner of Belmont and Westminster avenues. After a valuable lot had been secured on ground rent a chapel was erected at a cost of nearly $3,000. This chapel was opened February 9, 1887. On September 23, 1889, the Belmont Avenue Church was organized and the chapel property subsequently transferred to the new organization, which has rejoiced in the efficient pastoral care of Rev. A. F. Williamson.

Jacob Garrett Walker, D. D., is the pastor of the Mantua Baptist Church. Dr. Walker was born, baptized, and ordained at the Falls of Schuylkill, in Philadelphia.

### Tennent Memorial Presbyterian Church.

On May 15, 1890, a number of Presbyterians residing in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh and Market streets, were, by authority of the Presbytery, organized into a church under the name of the Zion Presbyterian Church (subsequently changed to Zion Fifty-seventh Street). William Arthur, Sr., and David Duncan were elected elders and the church thus constituted was, for the first three years of its existence, under the pastoral care of the Rev. B. H. Emerson, the Rev. William P. Patterson and the Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., successively.

In May, 1893, Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., was made stated supply and continued to serve in that capacity till March, 1897. In October of 1896, the leaders of the church and its principal supporters, finding themselves out of sympathy with the Presbyterian system of doctrine and church government, withdrew and formed a new organization, independent, but affiliated with the Plymouth Brethren.

Shortly after the disruption of the church, Dr. Reed, already of advanced age and in ill health, felt himself obliged to give up the work and resign the pastoral charge of the faithful remnant, and the Rev. J. Beatty Howell, recently returned from foreign missionary service in Brazil, took his place and was made stated supply by the Presbytery in March, 1897.

Complications arising from the disruption made a change of location desirable; consequently, after much deliberation, the present site was chosen. Coincident with the change of location came the change of title, Zion Fifty-seventh Street being no longer appropriate as a designation.

TENNENT MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Fifty-second and Arch Streets

On the twentieth of June, 1899, the present chapel, located at Fifty-second and Arch streets, was dedicated. At the first annual meeting of the congregation after the dedication of the chapel building a regular call was made for the services of Rev. J. Beatty Howell and he was installed as pastor of the Tennent Memorial Church April 12, 1900. He is still serving the church in that capacity.

### Chapel of the Philadelphia Divinity School of the P. E. Church.

The Chapel of the Philadelphia Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church is at Fiftieth street and Woodland avenue, and beyond is the Divinity School building, surrounded by spacious grounds. The chapel was erected several years ago—about 1892—by Miss C. Wolfe, of New York, in memory of her sister Mary. It is constructed of stone and contains as memorials a bishop's chair, donated in memory of the founder of the school, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., and a pulpit, in memory of Dr. Goodwin, the late dean.

DIVINITY SCHOOL AND CHAPEL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Fiftieth Street and Woodland Avenue.

### Our Lady of Lourdes.

Among the Roman Catholic churches of later date is Our Lady of Lourdes. In April, 1894, Rev. James A. Mullen was entrusted with the duty of organizing a new parish in the extreme northern end of West Philadelphia out of territory taken partly from Our Mother of Sorrows' and Our Lady of the Rosary parishes in the city and the adjoining portion of Montgomery County. Ground for the church was given by the Overbrook Farms Improvement Company, on condition that the building would be under roof and the basement ready for use in one year. This lot is situated on the west side of Woodbine avenue between Lancaster avenue and Sixty-third street. The building is of stone and cruciform with a square tower at the front one hundred feet high. The church is built of Port Deposit stone with trimmings of Indiana limestone. The corner-stone was laid in May, 1894; nearly five thousand people were present.

### The New Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The New Tabernacle Baptist Church was formed by the union of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, with the Berean Baptist Church, whose house of worship occupied the site on which the present edifice is built. The charter of Berean Church was amended and name changed to New Tabernacle. The consolidation of the churches was effected, after many months of consideration and conference, August 1, 1895. On the first Sunday of October, the congregations merged and began services in Institute Hall, Fortieth below Market

street, at which place they were continued until the opening of the chapel on Christmas Sunday of the following year. The corner-stone was laid May 6, 1896. The chapel was opened December 27 of the same year, and the completed church was dedicated March 7, 1897. Rev. George E. Rees, D. D., who had been pastor of the Tabernacle Church since September, 1872, became, by unanimous choice, pastor of the consolidated church. Nearly every member of the Berean Church and about three-fourths of the Tabernacle Church, notwithstanding that the majority lived east of the Schuylkill River, remained in the new church. The union of the two churches was not merely a formal and legal one but true and abiding in every respect.

NEW TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Chestnut Street, West of Fortieth.

The New Tabernacle Baptist Church was formed by the union of the Tabernacle Church, Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets, with the Berean Baptist Church, whose house of worship occupied the site on which the present edifice was built. The church was dedicated March 7th, 1897.

### Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

The Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, was begun in the early part of 1832 by Bishop Kendrick with but three students and, continued and fostered by Bishop Newman, it was brought to perfection by the late Archbishop Wood. It was started at the Bishop's residence on South Fifth street, the third house below Buckley street (between Spruce and Pine), on the west side, the students lodging in the upper or third story.

The seminary was in 1839 the individual concern of Bishop Kendrick. A generous donation of the Leopoldine Association of Austria, obtained through the influence of Rev. Frederic Résé, afterward Bishop of Detroit, gave the first impulse to this work, and smaller amounts from similar associations in France, together with the gifts of a few charitable individuals and his personal resources, enabled Bishop Kendrick to carry it on for six years. The seminary was chartered in accordance with the laws of Pennsylvania in April, 1838. After many changes the final and greatest of all was made in its removal to the present magnificent building and site at Overbrook, just outside the city limits. The fine property was purchased by Bishop Wood in 1865. The corner-stone was laid on April 4, 1866, by the Bishop himself in the presence of about one hundred priests and a large concourse of the laity. The building having been completed, the students and faculties of the old seminaries were installed there on September 16, 1871. On Sunday, December 12, 1875, the beautiful seminary chapel was blessed by Archbishop Wood. The golden jubilee of the foundation of the seminary was celebrated in 1882. Every bishop and priest then living, who had studied and had been ordained in the seminary, was invited to attend. Prominent bishops and over two hundred priests were present. Bishop O'Hara celebrated Pontifical Mass and the praises of St. Charles Borromeo, the patron saint of the seminary, were sung in nine different languages, and a poem, sent by the students then residing in Rome, was read. The seminary is now the largest, most comfortable and in every way the best appointed merely diocesan institution of the kind in the world. It possesses a reference library of nearly forty thousand volumes, thoroughly classified and catalogued.

## BURIAL GROUNDS

Like old Philadelphia, the sister city, West Philadelphia contains a number of beautiful and noteworthy cemeteries, "cities of the dead," that are picturesque, rich in monumental marbles and celebrated as well for their historical features and associations. Of the latter class Woodlands is distinctly interesting.

The estate of the Woodlands, Andrew Hamilton the first left in 1741 to his son Andrew. The property covered 300 acres enriched with grand old trees, many of which still lend their shade and adorn the Woodlands Cemetery.

Andrew Hamilton, second, added to the number of acres and erected a mansion and called it "The Woodlands." He laid out the portion of West Philadelphia called Hamilton Village, the boundaries of which are extinguished in the city of Philadelphia. To his son William he bequeathed his property of 356 acres in 1747.

William Hamilton never married. He was one of the earliest patrons of art and collectors of pictures in this country. He cultivated the art of ornamental gardening. The old mansion in the midst of Woodlands Cemetery was built about the time of the Revolution, and is finer than the first dwelling.

William Hamilton was at first in favor of the revolutionary cause, but was afterwards suspected of being a Tory. He went to New York in 1783 and becoming financially embarrassed through extravagance, he sold Hamilton Village in lots.

Woodlands Cemetery extends for nearly a mile along Woodland avenue (formerly Darby Road) and on its southeast side reaches almost to the river Schuylkill. The cemetery is beautifully situated and well filled with grand old trees. The avenues are lined with handsome tombs and the

names of the noted dead are written upon the stones that mark the graves, awakening a train of thought full of deepest interest. Among the graves of men of note in Woodlands Cemetery is that of Admiral Charles Stewart, an eminent naval commander born in Philadelphia in 1778. After serving in the expedition against Tripoli in 1804 he attained the rank of captain in 1806, and while in command, in 1813, of the United States Frigate "Constitution," captured the British vessels "Cyane" and "Levant," for which exploits Congress rewarded him with a gold medal. During the Civil War he was promoted to the grade of rear-admiral. He died in 1869.

Beneath the great trees that wave their branches over "the silent city of the dead," may be found the grave of David D. Porter, an American admiral born in Philadelphia in 1813. He entered the navy at an early age, served in the naval operations incident to the Mexican War, and became commander in 1861. In 1862 he led the flotilla which compelled the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi, and later assisted in the reduction of Vicksburg, and in the operations on the Red River. In 1865 he successfully bombarded Fort Fisher, became vice-admiral in 1866, and succeeded Farragut as admiral of the United States Navy in 1870. He died in 1891.

The Italian tenor, Natale Perelli, who for many years was the prominent and fashionable professor of singing in this city, is buried at Woodlands. He taught in the best families and was distinguished not only for his talent but as well for his generosity. Perelli came to this country in 1848. A handsome monument in Woodlands Cemetery marks the grave of the artist, but the greatest monument to a man's memory—true generosity—was his, told in the free tuition he gave to those who could not pay for his talent, but who were enabled through his teaching to maintain themselves as choir singers and also on the operatic stage. Among them was the mother of Marie Van Zant who was a daughter of Signor Blitz.

The graves of Lieutenant Greble, of Birney and Saunders and many others claim attention in the great cemetery of West Philadelphia.

The grand marble tomb in which the remains of the late Anthony J. Drexel repose, overlooks the Schuylkill, and beside him the late George W. Childs, his life-long friend, rested until the completion of his tomb at Laurel Hill.

"Tom" Scott, the railroad magnate, is buried in the Woodlands and above his grave is a handsome, but unostentatious, monument, bearing the name and the words "Until the Dawn." So full of simplicity, and yet rich in meaning.

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The Rose family burying ground at Forty-first and Ludlow streets, contains the names of many noted people. A writer in 1896 says: "On a fine afternoon a visit was paid to the Rose family burying ground. We saw a large enclosure surrounded by a picturesque stone wall and shaded by several tall, handsome trees, a beautiful spot, if it were only kept in proper order. With a little care it would be as much an ornament to the neighborhood as any open square. But shame on the local pride! In spite of the numerous signs warning against trespassers, the enclosure has become a common dumping place."

The space of ground is all that remains of an extensive tract once belonging to Peter Rose, a Revolutionary soldier. After the Revolution Peter Rose emigrated to Ohio, where he died. He bequeathed this tract to his descendants and their connections forever, to be used as a burying ground and for no other purpose. Peter Rose had a son who was also a Revolutionary soldier. This William Rose was second lieutenant in the Eighth Company, Seventh Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, 1777. The Seventh Battalion then included Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Blockley and Kingsessing. In the same battalion was a Captain Charles Robinson, of the Fourth Company. It is probable that this may be the Charles C. Robinson, who was buried in the same ground. William Rose also bore arms in the War of 1812.

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In the long ago, the Heston family burying ground was on Master street near Fifteenth. The dead in this enclosure were removed to Woodlands over forty years ago. Among the bodies was that of Colonel Edward Heston, a Revolutionary soldier, and the founder of Hestonville. The Sons of the American Revolution have done much towards identifying the resting places of Revolutionary soldiers in "old Blockley."

A volume might be written upon the history of the Cathedral Cemetery, Forty-eighth street and Lancaster avenue. It was opened in 1849, and covers forty-five acres. It was in 1849 that Bishop Kendrick purchased the farm lying south from Lancaster avenue, that is now divided between the Cathedral Cemetery, Our Mother of Sorrows' Roman Catholic Church and the houses connected with it, St. John's Orphan Asylum grounds, and the waste triangular space in front of the church and cemetery. The Catholics then living in all the northern half of West Philadelphia were very few indeed. In fact dwellings were rare outside the village of Mantua, which was far to the east. Cathedral Cemetery contains many graves and some handsome monuments bearing the names of those who in their lives were distinguished.

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Laurel Hill, the great cemetery on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill and in full view of the West Park was founded in 1835 by John Jay Smith and except Mount Auburn (near Boston) is the oldest in the country. The cemetery is divided into three parts, North, South and Central. North Laurel Hill is the original part and took its name from the fact that it was previously "The Laurels," the homestead of the Sims family. South Laurel Hill was "Harleigh," the country-seat of the Rawle family; while George Pepper—father of the distinguished Dr. William Pepper, and grandfather of the late William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania—formerly owned Central Laurel Hill, the estate being named "Fairy Hill."

Mr. Smith, the projector of the original cemetery, succeeded in purchasing the more beautiful ground now called "West Laurel Hill Cemetery," at Pencoyd Station near the city line of Montgomery County. It is picturesque and lies higher than any other ground in the neighborhood of the city. Situated between two ravines there is no possibility that even in ages to come it will be invaded by streets. It lies on the west side of the Schuylkill, a little below Manayunk. No site in the Park can rival it in scenery, and its views may well court the fancy of the lovers of the beautiful in nature.

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Mount Moriah Cemetery, situated on Mount Moriah Lane which runs off of Woodland avenue, was opened years ago. The grave of Betsy Ross, who is buried under the name of Elizabeth Claypole, is in Mount Moriah. It will always be regarded with interest by Americans. The Betsy Ross Council O. U. A. M. visits the cemetery every Decoration Day and places flowers upon the grave, and a Post of the Grand Army adds yearly a flag in memory of the patriotic woman who made the first American flag. The Order of Elks have a large lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, and Masonic orders also have lots.

It is something to know that the first American flag was designed and adopted by Congress in Philadelphia. It is not sufficient that the grave of Betsy Ross can be pointed out in Mount Moriah Cemetery. Our great historic city can afford a monument to Betsy Ross, the maker of the American flag.

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At Haddington there is an old Methodist burying ground which is interesting. Many old graves are found there—and everything speaks eloquently, if silently, of a far-off past.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S GRAVE IN ST. DAVID'S CEMETERY.

General Wayne died December, 1796, at Presque Isle, aged 57. His body was temporarily buried on the shore of Lake Erie, but in 1809 it was removed to the Cemetery of St. David's Church in Chester County.

# The Lancaster Pike

## THE OLD ROAD AND ITS HISTORIC MEMORIES

### VI.

THE Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, with authority to build an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, was incorporated April 10, 1791, and the turnpike which was the first in the United States was opened in 1795. Lancaster avenue, which leads to the Lancaster pike, is recorded as the first road opened in West Philadelphia, and along the old pike to Paoli many spots of interest may be numbered. The "General Wayne Inn" is one of them. It is located at Lower Merion, and if it does not look its great age it is because it is so well kept. Yet few changes have been made in it, and it has still the white woodwork, the long, narrow lockers, the light and graceful mantels, delicately beaded, of the past, while on a high pole out in front is quaintly fixed its sign, a portrait in colors of Wayne upon a horse.

They will tell you that Abraham Streeper, a first lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Continental Line, lived on the General Wayne property, which he owned, in Revolutionary times. He saw much active service. Once he came home on a furlough after the battle of Brandywine to visit his family, and was captured by a scouting party of Howe's army and imprisoned in the Walnut street jail. Troublous times were witnessed by the "General Wayne Inn" in those days. Alan McLane, the American partisan, came there often while the British were in Philadelphia and the Revolutionists at Valley Forge, and on a certain night in skirmishes just outside the house between McLane's men and a party of the enemy there was slain a young English officer upon whose body a miniature of a beautiful woman was found.

The miniature is now in the possession of Joel Cook, a great-grandson of Lieutenant Streeper, but no one knows the name of the fair lady, or whether she mourned the death of the young officer a long time, or whether she learned soon to forget him. It is no matter. She has been dust a great while now. But the miniature is as fresh as ever.

Edward Odell, the present owner of the "General Wayne," possesses a deed, dated 1709, wherein Edward Rees conveys the hotel property to Robert Jones for twenty shillings. Mr. Odell says:

"This house was built in sixteen something, and it has been a hotel since 1704. It used to be the voting place for all the voters of the neighborhood. Old men often tell me how they cast their first ballots here. They say that on an election day there would be a line of voters running from the front door half a mile down the road. The officers of the polls were slow and awkward then, and it was necessary for some to stand in line nearly all day in order to cast votes. Some great fights used to occur. Sometimes the whole half-mile-long line would be fighting at once."

Beyond the "General Wayne Inn" is the old Friends' Meeting House, built in 1695, and beyond the meeting house is the old Penn Cottage, where Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Coffin Altemus now live. Penn cottage, too, was built in 1695. Edward Odell says that Penn built it and that the hostile Indians drove him from it to his house in what is now Fairmount Park.

The cottage, at any rate, makes a picturesque and charming residence. Mrs. Altemus, who was Miss Bessie Dobson, has furnished it with excellent good taste. It is of rough, grayish stone, with shutters of green. There are curtains of delicate white muslin at its little windows, and there are fresh flowers everywhere in bowls of crystal and silver.

You go rushing smoothly out the white road, past immense old barns, past interesting residences, until you come to Paoli. Here Isaac Pawling, aged ninety-two years, lives. He remembers well when there were no railways, and the Lancaster pike was crowded with great Conestoga wagons, carrying freight to Pittsburg.

"I was myself," he tells, "a driver of Conestoga wagons in my youth. Each of them was drawn by four or five or six horses. They covered about twenty miles a day, and they made the trip from Pittsburg to Philadelphia and back —it is 333 miles each way—in six weeks. There were taverns all along the road in those days. Here at Paoli was the "Black Bear," and then, going in toward Philadelphia, you came to "Skelp

OLD ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, RADNOR.

Corner-stone laid May 7, 1715. The remains of General Anthony Wayne are buried in the old graveyard surrounding the church. Longfellow's "Beautiful poem, "Old St. David's at Radnor," was written after a visit to the historic church.

Level Tavern," "Reeseville," "Spring House," "Finley's," "The Lamb," "The Eagle," "The Unicorn," "The White Horse," "The Fox," "The Black Horse," and by that time you were in Philadelphia, where there were taverns everywhere. I don't believe one of these places is left now."

"Where were the horses of the Conestoga wagons stabled?" was asked.

"They were not stabled anywhere," the aged Isaac Pawling replied. "They stood out on the road all night, in rain and snow and sleet. You would see them strung along the road in every kind of weather, and they were much healthier, hardier, finer animals than we have to-day. We young men were hardy, too. We carried our bed with us in the wagons—just a blanket and a mattress—and we slept on the barroom floors."

Mr. Pawling mused for a moment. Then he said: "We paid twenty-five cents apiece for our meals, and whisky was three cents a drink. It was better whisky than you get now."

Farther out the pike are the two monuments that commemorate the Paoli Massacre of September 20, 1777. The old monument is small and chipped. Relic-hunters have hacked off much of it in their insatiate desire for souvenirs. But the new monument is tall and perfect, for an iron fence protects it from the relic-hunters.

On the return to town it is well to stop and look at the old "Wynne House," for this is the homestead of the well-known Wynne family of Philadelphia. It is off Montgomery avenue, down a grass-grown lane, at Wynnefield, and it was built in 1699, and has been in the Wynnes' possession ever since. Jonathan Wynne built it; he was a descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, the friend of William Penn. William George Wynne, a resident of Wynnefield, was born in the house which has fallen somewhat into disrepair. This is a pity, for the historic building, with its thick stone walls, its little windows, its beams of oak and its huge fireplaces, might be transformed into a residence quite as picturesque as Penn Cottage.

Take the road from Wayne two miles to the south and a region full of the most beautiful scenery is reached. It spreads its panoramic loveliness through miles of silence, green fields and peaceful homes. At the intersection of the old Sugartown and Reeseville roads, bowered in trees and surrounded by grave stones, stands the quaintly beautiful old house of God called St. David's. Its approach, its location, its surroundings, its worship, its history, all force upon the beholder the feeling that this is Pennsylvania's Stoke Pogis.

As early as 1700 devout Welshmen petitioned for a minister at Radnor. Rev. Evan Evans, of Christ Church, Philadelphia, answered this call and held divine service in the house of Mr. William Davis.

About 1704 over one hundred persons at Radnor petitioned the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to settle a minister in their midst. The answer to this petition came at last, and Rev. John Clubb, who for many years had been a schoolmaster in Philadelphia, was sent to Radnor and Oxford. He conducted his first service at Mr. Davis' house, September 7, 1714. The meeting was so comforting and inspiriting that the congregation on that day resolved to erect what Mr. Clubb called "a handsome stone church." The congregation was divided as to a suitable site, and finally consented to call in as final arbitrator a stranger who had just arrived from England. He selected the present site on account of its proximity to a fine spring of water.

For the land they obtained no title, the owner in Europe merely directing them to fence off five acres and erect a church thereon. This was done, and the corner-stone laid May 7, 1715. The records show that on that day "first a service with preaching was held at a private house (Mr. Davis'), then they went in procession to the place where the church was to be built. There a prayer was made, after which each one of the clergymen present laid a stone according to the direction of the master mason." The Revs. Messrs. Sandel, Evans and Clubb, and doubtless other clergymen, formed part of this devout procession. Mr. Clubb died in December, 1715, and Evan Evans then supplied the pulpit until 1718. It was during his pastorate that the church was dedicated, the stone in the gable bearing the date 1717.

A vestry of twelve was elected in 1725 and in the list was Anthony Wayne, grandfather of General Wayne. Some representative of this remarkable family of patriots has been in the vestry almost continuously since. In 1742 the sacred old church was plundered and the thief carried away

two Bibles, one black gown made of fine Spanish cloth, one chalice, two plates, and one basin stamped "Radnor Church."

For fifty years no floor was laid and no pews were erected. The congregation sat upon benches provided by themselves. Later the vestry rented benches to the congregation. "William Evans and Hugh Jones are to have ye upper benches above ye door for two pounds." Ground space in the church was sold, upon which the members built their own pews. "At a vestry meeting held December 5, 1763, Robert Jones was granted the privilege to build a pugh on a piece of ground in St. David's Church, adjoining Wayne and Hunter's pugh, he paying for ye ground four pounds ten shillings." A schoolhouse was built as early as 1749, and soon after a vestry house. The former, located on a knoll near the front of the church, remained until the present generation.

The father of General Anthony Wayne, vestryman, in 1771 supervised the erection of a gallery, part of which has since been removed. The gallery was reached by a quaint, covered stone stairway on the outside of the church. This stairway is unique and has, so far as the writer knows, no existing duplicate. The old German Baptist Church, at Germantown, erected in 1770, had such an outer stairway, leading to the loft, but not to the gallery. Perhaps Wayne, on a visit to Christopher Sower, pastor at Germantown, gathered among other things this idea of a gallery reached from without.

Rev. William Currie was the last missionary minister at Radnor. For forty years he faithfully served this congregation. Then came the Revolutionary struggle and Rev. Currie's oath required him to read prayers for the royal family. This he could not consistently do to the Waynes. He resigned in May, 1776, and remained in his congregation, a veritable and venerable pastor, beloved by his people. The treaty of Paris in 1783 absolved him from his oath, and he returned to minister publicly for four years. In 1787 he died, aged ninety-three years, and sleeps underneath the chancel window.

During the war the church was abandoned. The lead sash in the windows was melted into patriotic bullets; the old church was often crowded with bands of soldiers; many sleep in the cemetery around, and Mr. Currie found it no small task to restore the place to a temple of worship after the olive branch was carried from the sea of carnage.

General Wayne was born near Radnor. He was a vestryman of Radnor and now lies beneath a plain monument in its old graveyard. He died at Presque Island, Lake Erie, and his son drove alone all the way across Pennsylvania, carefully packed the bones of Pennsylvania's famous Major-General in a box, tied it to the axle of his sulky, and with a fortitude characteristic of his sturdy ancestry brought his precious load to the peaceful home-spot at Radnor.

The inscriptions on the monument tell the story of his heroic life: "Major-General Anthony Wayne was born at Waynesburgh, in Chester County, State of Pennsylvania, A. D., 1745. After a life of honor and usefulness, he died in December, 1796, at a military post on the shore of Lake Erie, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. His military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen. His remains are here deposited."

On the opposite side may be read: "In honor of the distinguished military services of Major-General Anthony Wayne, and as an affectionate tribute of respect to his memory, this stone was erected by his companions-in-arms, the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1809; 34th anniversary of the United States of America; an event which constitutes the most appropriate eulogium of an American soldier and patriot."

The list of pastors is long and interesting. Many noted men figured in the roll, under the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel: Rev. Evan Evans, 1700-14; Rev. John Clubb, 1714-18; Rev. John Humphreys, 1718; Rev. Robert Weyman, 1719-31; Rev. Mr. Backhouse, 1731-33; Rev. Mr. Hughes, 1733-37; Rev. William Currie, 1737-87. The first American rector was Rev. Slayton Clay, 1788-1818, followed by his son, Rev. Jehu Clay, 1818; Rev. Samuel Brincklee, 1819-32; Rev. Simon Wilmer, 1832-33; Rev. William H. Rees, 1833-38; Rev. Willie Peck, 1838-45; Rev. W. W. Spear, 1845-46; Rev. Breed Batchelor, 1846-47; Rev. John A. Childs, 1847-50; Rev. Henry Brown, 1850-55; Rev. Richardson Graham, 1855-61; Rev. Thomas Clemson, 1861-66; Rev. W. F. Halsey, 1866-75; Rev. George A. Keller, 1875, dean of the Con-

vocation of Chester, who is an honored and loved resident of the community.

After returning from a visit to Radnor, Longfellow wrote that chastely sweet lyric, "Old St. David's at Radnor."

"The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company" is not only the oldest corporation of its kind in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but in the earlier periods of its existence was as important a factor—in a comparative sense—in developing the commercial and business interests of the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania as is the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day. Additional interest is added to the subject from the fact that the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company" will soon cease to exist as a corporation and this makes a brief story of its history appropriate at this time.

The act of Assembly which authorized the issuance of its charter, bears date April 9, 1792. Thomas Mifflin was governor of the State at that time. It is quite a lengthy document and so replete with every detail involving both the construction and future management of the road as to show the presence of a master legal mind in its preparation. In the memorial presented to the legislature it is set forth "that the great quantity of heavy articles of the growth and product of the country and foreign goods which are daily transported between the city of Philadelphia and the western counties in the State require an amendment in the highway, which can only be effected by artificial beds of stone and gravel, disposed of in such manner as to prevent the wheels of carriages from cutting into the soil—the expense whereof will be great; and it is reasonable that those who will enjoy the benefits of such highway should pay a compensation therefor," etc.

Ellerton Perot, Henry Drinker, Junior, Owen Jones, Junior, Israel Whelen, and Cadwalader Evans, of the city of Philadelphia, gentlemen, and Edward Hand, John Hubley, Paul Zantzinger, Mathias Slough and Abraham Witmer, of the county of Lancaster, gentlemen, were appointed commissioners to do and perform the several duties mentioned; among other things they were directed to procure on or before the first day of March following two books and in each of them enter as follows:

"We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do promise to pay the president, managers and company of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company the sum of three hundred dollars for every share of stock in the said company set opposite our respective names, in such manner and in such proportions and at such times as shall be determined by such president, managers," etc.

Three hundred dollars per share would seem to be a pretty large sum of money for a single share of stock in a turnpike company, and, more especially when we reflect that this organization was effected immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War. It furnishes additional evidence, however, of the dire necessities that surrounded the question of transportation at that day, and that the road was built by business men of the cities for commercial purposes.

The Turnpike Company was not capitalized at any fixed sum of money, but six hundred shares were allotted to the book to be opened in the city of Philadelphia, and four hundred shares to the book to be opened in the borough of Lancaster. This represented a total of one thousand shares and a money valuation of $300,000. Each certificate represented but a single share of stock and was printed from an engraved plate on regular parchment. Instead of new certificates of stock being issued when a change of ownership transpired, a record of transfer was made on the back of each certificate. At a later date two hundred additional shares of stock were issued, making twelve hundred in all, and the total capitalization of the company $360,000.

It was required by the act that notices should be printed in the papers published in the city of Philadelphia and Lancaster borough, setting forth the day and the hour the books would be opened in the two places. On the first day of the opening of said books no one person was permitted to subscribe for more than one share of stock; on the second day, one or two shares; on the third day, one, two or three shares could be subscribed for. After that the limit was removed. If, however, at the close of the books it was found that more shares had been subscribed for at either place than had been allotted, the commissioners were directed to divide them as equally as possible among the several subscribers.

The voting power was regulated according to the number of shares of stock held, but no one was permitted to cast more than ten votes at any election. The company was clothed with

powers of eminent domain, and the commissioners, in laying out the road, were instructed to "survey, lay down, ascertain, mark and fix such route or tract for the same as, in the best of their judgment and skill, will combine shortness of distance with the most practicable ground, from the west side of the Schuylkill River, opposite the city of Philadelphia, so as to pass near to or over the bridge on Brandywine Creek, near Downingtown; from thence to Witmer's bridge, on Conestogee Creek, and from thence to the east side of King street, where the buildings cease, in the borough of Lancaster."

The face of the country as it is easy to realize presented a very different appearance at that time from what it does to-day. The greater portion was heavily timbered but notwithstanding the difficulties to be surmounted among the hills, valleys and through the woods the work of the old commissioners was admirably executed. The route laid down was divided into five sections, with a superintendent for each. The bed of the road was to be twenty-one feet wide and to have no less than eighteen inches of stone. Upon the completion of ten continuous miles of road it was to be inspected by officers appointed by the State, and if approved the company was authorized to establish gates and collect tolls.

Some of the official correspondence connected with the construction of the road shows that contractors of that day were made of pretty much the same character of clay as contractors of the present day, and that the same general methods and influences prevailed. Some were charged with covering stumps in cleared ground instead of removing them, as provided for by the conditions of contract; others were charged with changing the lines of roadbed, while others were denounced as favorites, having a "pull," and were thus enabled to get pay for work performed, more promptly than others. The road was finally completed in the year 1795. It was officially declared to be sixty-two miles in length, and nine stations for the collection of tolls were established.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, HAVERFORD.
Built 1700· rebuilt 1800

The book in which the proceedings of the early meetings of the company were recorded has unfortunately been lost or destroyed. Nearly all the certificates of stock are dated March 16, 1795, and are signed by William Bingham, president, and Tench Frances, treasurer. Some of the later certificates are signed by Israel Wheelen, president, showing that a change of officers took place soon after the organization. Vincent Gilpin, Esq., father of Mr. John Gilpin, at present residing in West Chester, was also at one time president of the company. We notice names upon the certificates that are still prominent among the citizens of Philadelphia: Thomas Biddle, Paul Beck, P. S. Bunting, Robert Crosier, Nathan Dorsey, John B. Evans, Isaac Wheelen, Henry Sheaff, William Lawson, George Fox and others. Stephen Girard does not appear to have owned any of the stock, but his name appears as trustee for several parties.

About the time the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike was completed other turnpike companies were organized in various sections of the State. Several of them were located in Montgomery and Berks counties, extending to Reading, Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton and beyond. Montgomery County has more miles of turnpike within its borders, possibly, than any county in the State. A turnpike from Lancaster to Harrisburg, via Elizabeth and Middletown, was built, it being a practical extension of the Philadelphia and Lancaster road. Two roads were projected from Harrisburg to Pittsburg over the Alleghany Mountains, and both were rapidly constructed. The one known as the Harrisburg and Pittsburg, was divided into five different sections, under different titles. It extended from Harrisburg via Chambersburg, Bedford, Stoystown and Greensborough. The other was known as the Northern route and extended from Harrisburg via Huntingdon, Frankstown, etc. This road was also divided into sections under different titles. The Legislature directed the governor of the State to subscribe for a very large number of shares of the stock of each section comprising the two routes—and which, in the aggregate, amounted to a very large sum of money. All of these roads were great arteries leading out from Philadelphia for the purpose of attracting and controlling trade.

Philadelphia, at this time, led all other cities on this continent in the magnitude of its foreign commerce. It was the great commercial storehouse from which the counties lying east and west of the Alleghany Mountains drew supplies of groceries, hardware and general merchandise. There was also considerable trade to be supplied by this route, lying along the Ohio River and its tributaries. The only means available at this time for transporting all of these material necessities as far west as Pittsburg was by wagons or by pack-saddle. The wagons employed were necessarily very strong and heavy and of a peculiar style called "Conestogas." They were drawn by four, six and sometimes eight horses—the driver riding the near wheel horse. These teams were the pride of their owners and drivers—the horses being decorated with bells, ribbons and other gay trappings. The return loads were made up of various manufactures of iron, steel, grain and other farm products.

Independent of the heavy freighting, numerous stage lines were organized for carrying passengers. As a result of this immense traffic hotels sprung up all along the road, where relays of horses were kept, and where passengers were supplied with meals. Here, too, the teamsters found lodging and their animals were housed and cared for over night. The names of these hotels were characteristic of the times. Many were called after men who had borne conspicuous parts in the Revolutionary War that had just closed—such as "Washington," "Warren," "Lafayette," and "Wayne," while others represented the "White and Black Horse," "The Lion," "Swan," "Cross Keys," "Ship," etc. They became favorite resorts for citizens of their respective neighborhoods. Here neighbor met neighbor—it was the little sphere in which they all moved, lived and had their being. They sipped their whisky toddies together, which were dispensed at the rate of three cents for a single glass, or for a finer quality, five for a Spanish quarter, "with the landlord in," was asked; smoked cigars that were retailed four for a cent—discussed their home affairs, including politics, religion and other questions of the day, and came just as near "settling" them, as the present generation of men, that are filling their places, but on different lines. The hotels required large supplies and made convenient home markets for the sale of butter, eggs, and whatever else the farmers had to dispose of.

The Turnpike Company had enjoyed an uninterrupted era of prosperity for more than twenty-

five years. During this time the dividends paid had been liberal—sometimes, it is said, exceeding 15 per centum of the capital invested. But at the end of that time the parasite that destroys was gradually being developed. Another, and altogether new system of transportation had been invented — a railroad — which had already achieved partial success in some places in Europe. It was about the year 1820 that this new method of transportation began to claim the serious attention of the progressive business men throughout the State. The feeling that some better system than the one in use must be found was fed and intensified by the fact that New York State was then constructing a canal from Albany to the Lakes; that when completed it would give the business men of New York City an unbroken water route to the West. The city of Boston, backed by the State of Massachusetts, was also making important public improvements, looking to the control of Western business. The three cities—Philadelphia, New York, and Boston—were the three great Eastern rivals then, as they are to-day, for the control of Western trade.

The Conestoga teams employed in freighting over the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike were, in the main, owned by the farmers living in Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Lancaster counties. They were bitterly opposed to the construction of the railroad by the State, just as the old trailers, with their trains of mules and their pack-saddles, had been opposed to the use of wagons, many years previous. These farmers stoutly maintained that the introduction of railroads would dispense with the use of horses; that, without horses, there would be no market for grain, hay, straw and other products of the farm.

The environment of those who protested influenced their views and opinions and they saw only a menace to self-interest in the march of improvement. Their resources were limited and their means of making a living very contracted. Many of them lived on small farms, but partially cleared, and what they had to sell was difficult to get to market. They depended largely upon the stock they raised, which was easily moved to a place where it could be disposed of.

Protests proved unavailing. The men who had invested their capital in the construction of the turnpike to aid them in their business pursuits, realized that any system that could transport passengers and freight at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour would soon render the slow Conestoga wagon service useless, and that if they hoped to continue in the control of the business of the West, they must be willing to abandon methods that had become obsolete, and keep abreast of the times. They, therefore, at once became the earnest advocates of the proposed railroad and canal system.

On the sixth day of April, 1830, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the governor of the State—Wolf—to appoint three canal commissioners. They were to be paid four dollars per diem for their services. They were to have control over, and give intelligent direction to the internal improvements made under authority of the State, many of which were then in contemplation.

They were directed to cause surveys to be made for a railroad from Broad and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia, to the end of the basin at Columbia, Lancaster County; also to survey for a canal from Columbia to Middletown, Harrisburg, and along the Juniata River as high up as was possible to maintain it; from thence to survey a route for a railroad over the Alleghany Mountains to Johnstown; from thence a route for another canal to the city of Pittsburg. Surveys for other railroads and canals were also authorized by the same act, to satisfy a frenzied demand for public improvements that everywhere prevailed.

On the twenty-first day of June, 1831, the Legislature passed an act in which the canal commissioners were directed to build a railroad from Philadelphia city to Columbia, Lancaster County. Its title was to be "The Pennsylvania Railroad." The commissioners were directed to commence the road on the west side of the river Schuylkill and build twenty miles. It was to be double tracked, and supplied with engines and all other means to make it useful for transportation as speedily as possible. They were enjoined by the same act, however, from doing any work on the east side of the Schuylkill River until the authorities of the city of Philadelphia had engaged to extend the road from Broad and Vine streets to Cedar street, which was near the Delaware River. The same act directed them to build a canal from Columbia to Harrisburg, and from thence up the Juniata River as far as was possible to maintain it. It was to be called "The Pennsylvania Canal." The commissioners were

directed also to build a railroad over the Alleghany Mountains to Johnstown, and from thence another canal to the city of Pittsburg. The State, at this time, entered upon a very extensive system of internal improvements, which ultimately reduced its credit to a very low standard.

With the completion of the entire system to Pittsburg, in 1834, the occupation of the famous old Conestoga teams was gone. The same may also be said of the numerous lines of stages that daily wended their way over the turnpike. The changes wrought were almost magical. Everyone who rode patronized the cars; and the freight was also forwarded by rail. The farmers, however, were not ruined, as they had maintained they would be. Their horses, as well as drivers, were at once taken into the railway service and employed in drawing cars from one place to another. It was simply a change of vocation, and there still remained a market for grain, hay, straw and other products of the farm.

The loss sustained by the holders of turnpike stock, however, was immeasurable. In a comparative sense, travel over the turnpike road was suspended. Receipts from tolls became very light and the dividends, when paid, were not only quite diminutive, but very far between.

A turnpike, however, that has been well constructed, very much resembles an animal that hibernates—it can retain life for a long time without additional nourishment.

All things wear out in time and a turnpike road is by no means an exception. The first outward signs of the collapse of the old company came in 1866 when a bill was passed by the Legislature authorizing the sale of the turnpike road in three or more sections, together with all the corporate property of the company, and the division of the proceeds from the same among the shareholders. The purchasing parties were authorized by the same act to continue the improvement under a new and different corporate title —collect tolls and enjoy all the rights and privileges possessed by the original incorporators.

The first sale made under the above act was in 1867. For the sum of $10,000 "The Hestonville and Mantua Railroad Company" was authorized to lay tracks upon the bed of said turnpike from the west side of City avenue to the terminus of the turnpike near the Schuylkill River. After this so much of said turnpike road as was embraced within the limits of the above privilege was transferred by deed to the city of Philadelphia.

On March 10, 1873, that portion of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, from its terminus in the city of Lancaster to the line dividing Chester and Lancaster counties—a distance of some fifteen miles—was sold to "The Lancaster and Williamstown Turnpike Road Company." The price paid was $10,000.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have always been noted for their foresight, as well as shrewdness in protecting the business interests of their organization—and none have given more substantial evidence of these traits than its present chief officer, Mr. Alexander Cassatt. In the year 1876 the horse cars had been extended as far west as the Centennial buildings and it became apparent in a year or two thereafter that they might be still further extended over the turnpike in the direction of Paoli and thus become an annoying competitor for the local travel, which had been carefully nurtured and built up by the efforts of the railroad company. Under the leadership of Mr. Cassatt a company was organized to purchase the road. When all the preliminaries had been arranged a meeting of the subscribers to the purchasing fund was held on the twentieth day of April, 1880. The turnpike was purchased from Fifty-second street to Paoli, about seventeen miles, for the sum of $20,000. In the following June a charter was secured for the "Lancaster Avenue Improvement Company," and Mr. Cassatt was chosen president—a position he still holds. The horse railroad was thus shut off from a further extension over the old turnpike. The new purchasers rebuilt the entire seventeen miles and there is to-day probably no better macadam road in the United States, nor one more scrupulously maintained than that of "The Lancaster Avenue Improvement Company."

Some parts of the turnpike road finally became so much out of repair that the traveling public refused longer to pay the tolls demanded. This was the case on that portion of the road lying between Paoli and Exton, a distance of some eight and a half miles. It traversed parts of the townships of Willistown and the East and West Whiteland, in Chester County, and upon notice of abandonment being served in 1880 upon the supervisors of those townships those officials

assumed the future care of the road. The turnpike was also abandoned from the borough of Coatesville to the Lancaster County line, a distance of about eight and one-half miles.

This left only that portion of the turnpike lying between Exton Station and the borough of Coatesville, a distance of some ten miles, under control of the old company, and upon which tollgates were maintained. The road was in wretched repair and many persons driving over it refused to pay when tolls were demanded. The company, however, continued to employ collectors and gathered shekels from those who were willing to pay, suffering those to pass who refused.

Thus the old company worried along and maintained its organization until 1899, when Mr. A. M. Taylor, president of the "Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company," made his appearance. Mr. Taylor thought he saw an opportunity to extend his railroad west over the turnpike at least as far as Downingtown, and possibly as far as the borough of Coatesville. Terms were finally agreed upon with Mr. Joseph Perot, president of the Turnpike Company, and all the rights, titles and interests in the road then held by the original Turnpike Company, which embraced that portion lying between Exton and the borough of Coatesville, were transferred to Mr. A. M. Taylor, as trustee, for $10 per share. The original issue was 1,200 shares. It was estimated that at least two hundred shares would not materialize, being either lost or kept as souvenirs. The length of the road secured was about ten miles. The disposition of the old road may be enumerated as follows:

| | Miles. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Sold to Hestonville Railroad.... | 3 | $10,000 |
| Sold to Lancaster and Williamstown Turnpike Co..... | 15 | 10,000 |
| Sold to Lancaster Avenue Improvement Company ..... | 17 | 20,000 |
| Sold to A. M. Taylor, trustee (estimated) ..... | 10 | 10,000 |
| Total miles sold ..... | 45 | |
| Total purchase money received | | $50,000 |

*Abandoned.*

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| Paoli to Exton ..... | 8½ |
| Coatesville to Lancaster County line..... | 8½ |
| Total miles abandoned ..... | 17 |

The distance from Coatesville to Philadelphia, via Whitford, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad ten miles east of Coatesville, thence to West Chester and over the electric road, is somewhat less than by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Immediately after the purchase Mr. Taylor announced that it was the intention of his company to extend their road to Downingtown, and, possibly, to Coatesville. But, alas for human expectations; a charter for a trolley road does not carry with it the right of eminent domain. Upon investigation, Mr. Taylor discovered that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company owned property on both sides of the purchased turnpike, and that without the consent of that organization a trolley road could not be laid over the turnpike. He further discovered that at a point west of Downingtown the railroad company, in connection with one of its employes, owned a strip of land extending from the Valley Hill on the north to the Valley Hill on the south. The proposed extension of the trolley road, therefore, had to be abandoned.

As the turnpike road could not be used by the new purchasers for the purposes intended, it was a useless and annoying piece of property in their hands. A petition has already been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester County looking toward having the road condemned. Judge Hemphill has appointed the following-named gentlemen as jurors to view the said turnpike road and fix the damages that may be due to the present owners: A. D. Sharpless, Francis P. Darlington, Michael T. Clark, Jonathan C. Hare and P. S. Darlington. Whatever damages may finally be agreed upon the county of Chester must pay, and the supervisors of the different townships through which the road passes will thereafter assume its care. This will probably be the last official act in which the title of the old organization will participate. "Men may come and men may go," and changes be made both in ownership and purposes of use, but whatever the future may have in store for this grand old public highway, the basic principle will always be "The Old Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike;" and as such forever remain a lasting monument to the courageous, progressive and patriotic men whose capital entered into and made its construction possible.

# Historic Meeting House at Chadd's Ford and Old Wynne Homestead

VII.

THE Birmingham Meeting House, an ancient structure, stands on historic ground. Here the quiet, peace-loving and unostentatious Friends were accustomed to sit in silent adoration before their God. Towards the west they looked out over the broken hills which strove to hinder the restless Brandywine as it struggled seaward. To the north their eyes rested on the little burying ground with its stone wall and nameless graves. Far beyond were the ridges 'round about the Turk's Head in Goshen (now West Chester).

In 1777, rumor told these plain people that war would soon surround them. With few exceptions they felt it to be their duty to remain at their homes, and suffer, if need be, but they would neither fight nor flee.

On the first day, the seventh of the ninth month (September), a detachment of American soldiers came to take possession of the meeting house and fit it up for a hospital. The Friends' Committee on Property neither favored nor opposed the act. If a battle was to be fought in their midst, and the meeting house could be used for the comfort and relief of the wounded and the dying they were not only willing, but many of them offered to assist in making things ready.

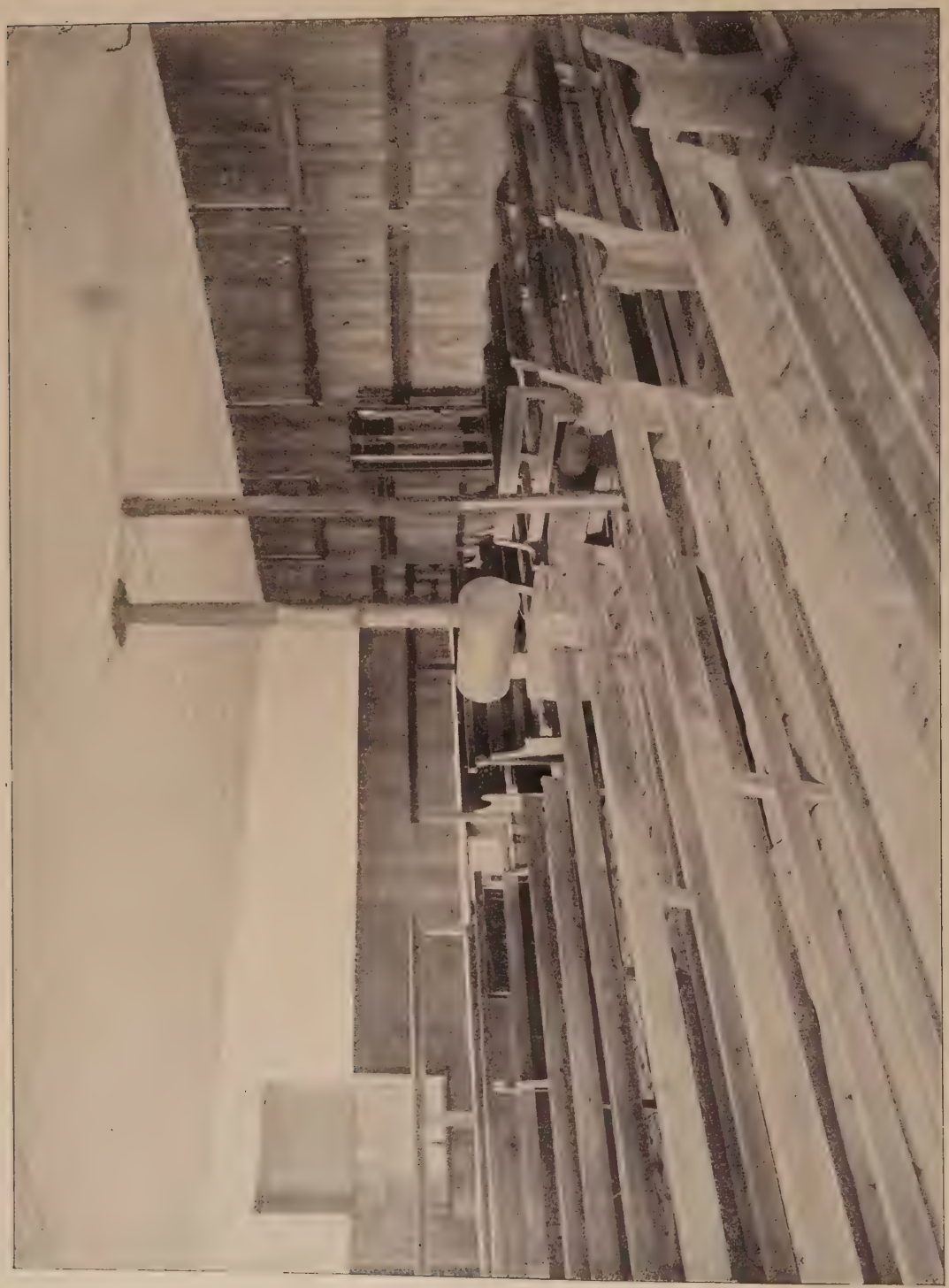
The older men recalled the time when the old house of cedar logs was pulled down and the new stone structure (the present west end) was erected. There was some discussion about the exact date, when Benjamin Hawley's diary was consulted, where it stated that on the afternoon of 6, 13, 1763 "went to the raising of ye meeting house." It was observed that the old log house had been standing over forty years, and that Richard Webb's widow Elizabeth, deeded the land to the Meeting in 1721.

After recounting these things, the young people were admonished to be thankful for the many blessings and comforts they then (1777) enjoyed. In the old house there were no chimneys and of course no fires. In those days men and women could sit in the cold and worship. "And we had good meetings, too, our zeal kept us warm." "Now we have a fine stone house with all modern conveniences, even horse-blocks to make it handy for the women folks to mount their horses."

"While we were sitting there," wrote one of the number several years later, "some disturbance was observed near the house and about the door, which occasioned some individuals to go out to know the cause, and the uneasiness not subsiding, suspicions arose that something serious was taking place, and the meeting accordingly closed. On our coming out of the house and making some inquiry of what had happened, found it to be an alarm among some of the neighboring women that the English were coming, and that they murdered all before them, young and old. Some of us endeavored to quiet their fears by telling them it was not likely to be the case, and that they had better compose themselves instead of making further disturbance; and while we were reasoning with them our eyes were caught on a sudden by the appearance of the army coming out of the fields belonging to Emmor Jefferis, on the west side of the creek above the fording place. In a few minutes the fields were literally covered over with them and they were hastening towards us. Their arms and bayonets being raised shone as bright as silver, the sky being clear and the day exceedingly warm."

When Washington learned that the British were on the east side of the Brandywine and were marching towards Birmingham Meeting House in order to surround the Americans, he hastily ordered Sullivan, who had been detached to guard the upper fords of the stream, to take position at Birmingham Meeting House. Washington, with the main body of the army, followed as rapidly as possible. The Americans scarcely had time to form around the meeting house and behind the graveyard wall, before the British were upon them. Every inch of the ground was hotly contested, but the patriots were forced to fall back upon the high ground south of the house before Washington and Green arrived.

Thus the meeting house fell into the hands of the English before the severe part of the battle commenced. Its hard oaken floor became the



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING HOUSE.

The ancient structure dates back to 1763. It stands on historic ground. The original house of worship was built of logs and stood for over forty years. The land was deeded to the Meeting in 1721 by Richard Webb's widow, Elizabeth.

resting place of the wounded and the dying who were gathered in from the surrounding fields. All the evening and far into the night the Friends and neighbors busied themselves carrying in the helpless and assisting in dressing their wounds and furnishing them with nourishment. Here the English surgeons gave attention to both British and American soldiers. Here, within these peaceful walls, enemies became friends, and sympathy and compassion worked out their own results. Here Captain Percy died. He was a near connection of the Duke of Northumberland and declared to a Friend before the battle commenced that he had seen all this region before Birmingham in a vision before he left England and he knew he would fall here. Percy's "amiable and exemplary conduct under severe suffering," says Robert Sutcliff in his travels, "had procured him the particular regard and esteem of the Friends about him."

The next day the English buried Captain Percy and Colonel Gordon of the English army, and Captain Stout, of the American army, in one grave. Tradition says that a few days later a party of English horsemen came to the graveyard and rode their horses over the fresh grave until its location was nearly obliterated.

During the heat of the battle it was noticed that a number of women, the wives of soldiers belonging to the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, took the empty canteens from their husbands and friends and hurried off to fill them with water. Although repeatedly warned of the danger of coming into the line of fire, these fearless women persisted in delivering the canteens to the powder-smoked and thirsty patriots during the fiercest part of the engagement.

The British remained in possession of the meeting house for several days after the battle. The blood stains on the floor were there for many years. The house was enlarged in 1818, when the eastern end was added and it was put into its present shape. A colonial relic is Birmingham Meeting House.

The old stone house at Chadd's Ford, with its quaint belongings, was the scene of much activity in colonial times. The house was built by John Chadd probably a short time after his marriage with Elizabeth Richardson, which occurred eighth month 2, 1729. The property had been in the possession of the Chadd family since about 1695, when the father, Francis Chadd, was married, and moved from Marple to the Brandywine. Francis built a mill about 1707, when it appears that he had difficulty with his neighbors in reference to the dam and water right. This mill was afterwards neglected and its site forgotten. When the foundations of the present mill were made, timbers were found which the old residents of the vicinity declared to be a part of the first mill.

In 1724 a petition was sent to the Pennsylvania Assembly asking for a bridge at Chadd's Ford. The Legislature passed a resolution that the petitioners "may erect a bridge at the county charge." The county of Chester, however, appears to have taken little interest in the bridge, and nothing came of the project. The numerous floods on the Brandywine and the floating ice occasioned great inconvenience and delay, causing the people to demand that a ferry should be established. John Chadd entered upon this duty and received as charges whatever the people chose to give him.

In 1736 he secured a ferryman's license and the following year brought in a bill against the County Commissioners for £30 for building "a flat or schowe" and secured from the court the following schedule for "ferriage":

"For every horse and rider, four pence.

"For every single person on foot, three pence; if more, two pence each.

"For every ox or cow or heifer, four pence each.

"For sheep, one penny.

"For every hog, three half pence.

"For every coach, waggon or cart one shilling and sixpence.

"For every empty waggon or cart, nine pence.

"For every steed, four pence."

A large cable rope was stretched across the stream and a windlass was used to pull the boat back and forth. In 1760 the old boat gave out and the enterprising ferry-master charged the county for the building of a new boat and one pound additional "for wood to burn ye old boat and ye trouble of ditto."

A short time after the ferry was established John Chadd secured a license to keep a public house. In his petition he said that the ferry made the tavern a necessity. For some reason the tavern license was taken away, and then John Chadd grew angry and asked to be relieved of the ferry also. This the authorities would not per-

OLD STONE HOUSE AT CHADD S FORD.

The old stone house at Chadd's Ford was the scene of great activity in colonial days. It was built in 1729 by John Chadd. The property had been in the possession of the Chadd family since before 1695. John Chadd kept the ferry established in 1736

mit and two years later (1745) the coveted tavern license was restored. In 1760 John Chadd died, and the last mention of the ferry appears in the minutes of the County Commissioners in 1772, when provision was made for the rebuilding of the flat-boat.

At the time of the battle of Brandywine, John Chadd's widow was living with her nephew, Amos House, in the old stone homestead, which stood a short distance north of the Ford. On the morning of the battle, General Washington, with his staff, rode into the field above Chadd's dwelling, and with the aid of his glasses began to examine the position and strength of the British lines. Amos House and some of his neighbors, led by curiosity, gathered around the little group. In a few minutes some of the English cannon-balls commenced to drop in the field quite near to them. Washington turned to his visitors and said: "Gentlemen, you perceive that we are attracting the notice of the enemy. I think you had better retire." His words were not ignored by his listeners.

The name of Wynne brings to the mind of the great majority of Philadelphians the picture of that fighting Quaker of Revolutionary days, "Hugh Wynne," so admirably drawn by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in his interesting book. While "Hugh Wynne" was only the creation of an author's fancy, the Wynne family were really existent and were moreover a force in colonial times. Direct descendants are alive to-day and the name will live while Wynne street, in Germantown, Wynne Meadows in Chester County, and Wynnefield, in our own suburbs, remain.

Dr. Thomas Wynne came over with Penn in 1682 in the ship "Welcome," which brought her passengers safely ashore at Dock street wharf after a six weeks' passage. Dr. Wynne is mentioned in the ship's list as "Chirurgeon, from Calwys, Flintshire, North Wales," and he was the physician and intimate friend of the founder of the colony. He was the son of Sir Peter Wynne, and was born in 1630. In 1650 he entered the Royal College of Surgeons and therefore was not a young man when he came to the New World.

Dr. Wynne was Speaker of the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, as he was also of the second. He was a preacher among the Friends and wrote many controversial tracts. He returned to England in 1684 in the ship "Endeavor," but later returned to the colony and was again prominent in public affairs. He died while attending Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia and was buried in the old graveyard at Fourth and Arch streets, where lie so many of the noted men and women of early times.

In 1681 Dr. Wynne bought from William Penn five thousand acres of land in Blockley township, Philadelphia County. It was situated on what is now the old Lancaster road, near City line, and extended eastward to the Schuylkill. It included what afterwards became the George property, now a part of Fairmount Park. The land upon which stood the Centennial buildings was originally a part of the Wynne land grant. In 1690 a substantial stone house was built on the estate, though it is thought to-day by members of the family that a log house was probably erected at first. If so, all traces vanished long since and in its place stands to-day the quaint, old-time house built over two hundred years ago. This is undoubtedly the "plantation in Lower Merion" to which Hugh Wynne was wont to resort. The house is really in three sections; the original part built in 1690, is now almost in ruins, but the addition erected in 1700 is still in good condition and is lived in at present. It is a quaint old place with thick walls, stone door-sills and odd cupboards. In the old part can still be seen the open fireplace and stone oven.

The Wynne house witnessed exciting scenes during the Revolution and at one time sturdily withstood an attack by British soldiers. Thomas Wynne, a great-grandson of Dr. Wynne, owned the place then, but almost at the outbreak of hostilities he had been taken prisoner and was confined on board the prison ship until 1781. His wife Elizabeth, and the children, lived on the plantation, and though in anxious uncertainty as to the fate of the father, kept the farm running as best they could. Several times they were visited by marauding parties of the British, who ripped open their beds and took up carpets in their search after valuables. Doubtless the thrifty housewife became tired of this sort of treatment and when next visited by the British the house was found barricaded and the brave little woman stoutly defended it. Fortunately a detachment of Revolutionary soldiers were near, and hearing the skirmish, came to her assistance. The British were driven off, leaving several dead on the field. They were buried back of the house

"WYNNESTAY," THE OLD WYNNE HOMESTEAD, ON LANCASTER ROAD.

The home of William Penn's physician, built in part in 1690 It was erected on ground purchased in 1681 from William Penn by Dr. Wynne, Speaker of the First Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania. The old house witnessed exciting scenes during the Revolution.

and the family were thereafter left in undisturbed possession.

Dr. Wynne also held five thousand acres in Chester County, which together with the old homestead in Blockley Township, were left to his only son Jonathan. In the old house near the City line, seven generations of the Wynnes were born, and though it is not now in possession of the family, part of the land still remains in their hands. Mr. Thomas Wynne, librarian of the George Institute, who is a direct descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, the founder of the family in America, has many relics of these Revolutionary days, as well as other family keepsakes that tell of colonial times. Among these are the andirons which came over in the good ship "Welcome," and which have been handed down from one generation to another.

The old Wynne estate, as such, is now almost gone. The pretty suburb of Wynnefield covers a large part of it, the word being the anglicized form of Wynnestay, the name of the ancestral home of the Wynnes in Wales. The quaint little house out near Fifty-fourth street and the City line will be remembered throughout time as the residence of Penn's physician.

VIII.

RAILROADS had their origin in the tramways which were laid more than two hundred years ago in the mineral districts of England for the conveyance of coal to the sea. In 1676 tramways consisted of rails of timber laid "from the colliery to the river exactly straight and parallel, and bulky carts were made with four rollers fitting the rails, whereby the carriage was so easy that one horse could draw down four or five shaldron of coals." The rails were originally formed of scantlings of good sound oak, and were connected by sills of cross timber of the same material pinned together with oak trenails.

From 1828 dates practically the construction of railroads in the United States. In 1830 there were but twenty-three miles of railroad in the whole country. The rapid growth has been something marvelous. The railroad lines first constructed were built under special charters granted by their respective State legislatures. In 1829 the first locomotive was imported from England and the initial trial in America took place on August 8, 1829, at Honesdale, Pa. It was called "Sourbridge Lion," and weighed six tons. It was found to be too heavy for the track and abandoned.

The first locomotive built in this country, and the second in use in it, was called "The Best Friend of Charleston."

"As the system became more extended and its advantages grew to be more thoroughly appreciated, the public became eager to encourage its further extension in every way possible. To this end it was deemed advisable to remove every obstacle or legislation that tended to hinder or obstruct the more speedy formation and inauguration of new railroad enterprises.

"In this work the State of New York aided by enacting in 1850 a General Railroad Law which provided for the organization of railroad corporations at will by twenty-five or more persons without application to the legislature, the object sought to be obtained being unrestricted competition in railroads, as well as to relieve the legislature of much labor. This law served as a model for all similar laws introduced since then in the other States of the Union. The State Railroad Commissions which are to-day a recognized factor in railway administrations have come into existence since 1867, although there were so-called Commissions at an early period."

From the year 1791 to July, 1828, the sum of $22,010,554 was expended by the State of Pennsylvania and by corporations, on canals, rivers, turnpike roads, railways and bridges, etc.,—and this exclusive of the sums expended by the State prior to the year 1791.

The first act passed in America for a railway for general purposes of commerce was that to Mr. Stevens and others, to make a railway from Columbia to Philadelphia—eighty-four miles. So many bridges, expensive and otherwise, have been erected throughout Pennsylvania that it has been called "the State of bridges." The Schuylkill permanent bridge was the first great structure of the kind attempted in America, executed at an expense of $300,000.

It was on the river bank at Norristown that the first spade was set to excavate the first public canal attempted in the United States. It was abortive through want of adequate funds, as well as economy, but it tested the early spirit of enterprise of our leading citizens,—acting a few years in advance of the age in which they dwelt. In 1704 the township was sold out by William Penn, Jr., for £850. From Isaac Norris, one of the purchasers, Norristown—formerly Norrington—took its name.

The first boat to run upon the Schuylkill between Philadelphia and Norristown was built at Norristown and so named. It was a small boat and the navigation was then so difficult that it was soon transferred to run from the city up the Rancocas on the Mount Holly route.

The Farmers' Schuylkill Wholesale Market, erected in 1879 on the south side of Market street from Thirtieth to the river Schuylkill, is a spacious market house. The ground on which it is built formed during the Revolution the western approach to the floating bridge built by General Putnam. This was the starting-point of the West Philadelphia Railroad, an enterprise

which, in about 1835, in a season of speculative venture, had gone so far as the grading of the road up to the Inclined Plane, but which was afterwards abandoned, and was also intersected by the canal around the western abutment of the permanent bridge.

In January, 1768, complaints were made of the remaining obstructions on the Schuylkill. "Philadelphus," in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle,* proposed a system of dams and that a company should be formed for slack-water navigation—ideas that were almost exactly carried out by the

FIRST RAILWAY TRAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The first railway train in Pennsylvania was drawn by "Old Ironsides, the first locomotive built in the United States First trip November 28, 1832. Matthias W. Baldwin was the inventor and builder of 'Old Ironsides."

Schuylkill Navigation Company so many years afterwards. He proposed sixteen dams to back the water and increase the depth between the city and Reading, at a cost of £96,000. With a good road on the banks a flat boat of one hundred tons could be hauled by two horses and managed by four men, take a week or ten days to accomplish the distance between the two cities and not cost over £10, could bring one hundred tons and take twenty-five tons back at a rate of £47.

"Philadelphus" argued that a business would be done that would pay a profit of 7 per cent. This led to a discussion in the papers that was kept up for some time and called forth the reply that it would destroy the shad fisheries, of which there were eighty or ninety worth each £100 a year.

The history of railroads may be said to have had its rise in the discovery of the use of coal.

The value of anthracite coal dates from about 1814. This gave an immediate impetus to all sorts of manufactures. The existence of this coal had become known as early as 1792, when the Lehigh Coal Company was started with a small capital. Coal was then used to a limited extent for the forge fires of blacksmiths at Mauch Chunk and in Philadelphia a few persons burned it in their grates more as a curious experiment than because of its full utility. Even as late as 1807 the coal company gave a lease of one of their veins gratis to a firm of iron manufacturers hoping to secure the utilization of coal. An Englishman, whose name has been forgotten, made, in 1810, an analysis of coal which convinced him of its value for all purposes of combustion. "He built a small furnace for the experiment, which was quickened by three strong

bellows and succeeded in getting a heat from coal which was sufficient to melt platinum. This experiment paved the way for a more general use of the anthracite, but even so late as 1818, 365 tons carried to Philadelphia completely stocked the market." It was disposed of not without difficulty. In 1825 the consumption was quoted at 28,393 tons, and by 1839, at 221,850 tons. In 1841 the Schuylkill mines produced a million of tons of anthracite alone.

In view of the great network of iron rail plowed by the mighty locomotives of our day and the wonderful speed achieved, it is odd t read of travel accomplished in the days of 183c when only two locomotives had been built i the United States.

At that date Mr. Baldwin, the founder of th colossal Baldwin Locomotive Works, constructe a miniature engine with two tiny cars capable o

VIEW OF INCLINED PLANE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Coincident with the discovery of coal, and co-operating with it, came the employment of steam, and steamboats began to ply the Delaware.

In 1825 the Schuylkill Navigation Improvement scheme was put in operation, by which, through a system of canals, the waters of the Susquehanna were connected with those of the Schuylkill and Delaware. Following this came the opening of the Delaware and Maryland and the Delaware and Raritan canals, which united Philadelphia by a network of waterways with Baltimore on one hand and New York on the other.

holding four persons and exhibited them, on track laid for the purpose, at Peale's Museu The following year he received an order fro the Germantown Railroad Company to constru a locomotive for their road. He had no prop tools, no patterns, no models, but confident relying on his own genius and resolution, he we to work and in six months had it finished a placed on the road The ingenious brain whi had proved capable of planning a locomoti failed to supply any expedient for preventing t slipping of the wheels on wet rails, therefore

rainy days the locomotive was left in the engine-room and horse-power used to drag the train.

Experiments were made for propelling trains of cars by means of sails worked by the wind, and various other methods were attempted. For twenty years the portage over the Alleghanies moved its cars by the use of wire ropes attached to stationary engines.

The first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was laid in 1828, but locomotives did not run regularly over the road until after 1832. It was operated first by horse-power. Finally locomotives were adopted.

In 1834 the Columbia Line, combined of canal and railroads, was opened from Philadelphia. It was first constructed for horse-power but in 1836 locomotives were taken into use. In 1847 a charter was granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has since become one of the greatest agencies of progress to the city and State.

The canal, which was constructed about 1833-34 for the purpose of accommodating the trade on the Schuylkill, extended from a point a short distance below the bridge, passed through the ground now occupied by the Schuylkill Market, and issued into the main stream not far above. Built though it was amid some popular clamor, yet it was used to such a limited extent as to be of no importance and the project ended in failure from the outset. For some years prior to the time it was filled the canal was regarded as a nuisance. The railings and guards on Market street were in decay and several persons were drowned in consequence of falling in. There were two drawbridges over the canal, one on the direct line of Market street and the other farther north on a turnout that commenced at Mrs. Brown's tavern, now used as offices by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The first steel rails used in this country were imported from England by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When the bridge on Market street was opened vehicles and pedestrians passed over the upper or northern bridge. The spaces between the two bridges were walled up with stone, and the canal passed into neglect when the State concluded to abandon the Inclined Plane route and to use the present site of what is now known as the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Schuylkill front was of little commercial value until the establishment of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Being the river on which all the Schuylkill coal was transported the western front of the city then became of great importance and under the stimulus of speculation the price of ground increased rapidly in value. Among the first stores and warehouses erected for the Schuylkill trade were those of J. R. B. & J. M. Bolton which were upon the Upper Ferry. In 1832 or 1833 the city built large warehouses on the Schuylkill front between Market and Chestnut streets, and which remained for many years.

The coal trade of the Schuylkill lingered for some years under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, but it gradually declined along the Schuylkill River until the absorption of the Canal Company by the Reading Railroad, when it may be said to have been totally destroyed.

The growth of West Philadelphia and its varied interests now render it in a general sense a business centre of strength and importance.

In April, 1896, the passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Thirty-second and Market streets was destroyed by fire. It was an old landmark known to many. The depot and train shed was erected in 1876, and had for its object chiefly at that time the making of a suitable terminal point for the many visitors and excursions to the Centennial Exposition, the first large world's fair in the history of the United States, which brought together residents of every country and clime and within the waiting rooms of the old station, the Russian jostled the resident of the antipodes and the Chinaman the native of Mexico. Like its great successor, the Columbian Exposition, the Centennial tended to make people of many nations better acquainted and it gave a great impetus to the growth and importance of West Philadelphia.

After the Centennial the station was used as one of the principal Philadelphia stopping places of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but on the opening of the new Broad Street Station by that company its use as a passenger depot was greatly reduced. Up to the time of its destruction it was used chiefly for car storage purposes, its long train sheds and roomy yard rendering it suitable for such use.

The fire which destroyed the building was of unknown origin. It started in the middle of the

yard and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save either the main building or any of the sheds. Two firemen were killed by the falling of the walls and others hurt in their efforts to subdue the flames. The landmark still remains in the memory of many residents of the city. A new building was erected providing office accommodations for the departments that were controlled from the other buildings.

The station now in course of erection at Thirty-second and Market streets will be a double-decker, the lower portion of which will serve as a station for the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, the trains of which, after leaving the new station, will pass in loop to the Schuylkill River bridge, erected on the north side of the present structure, so that the trains for the South will practically have a

OLD PASSENGER STATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Thirty-second and Market Streets.

The old Station, after the Centennial Exposition, was used as one of the principal stopping places of the Pennsylvania Railroad until the opening of the new Broad Street Station. The building was destroyed by fire in 1896.

On the site near the old station the Pennsylvania Railroad is erecting a new one of fine dimensions. Having decided to build a station on Thirty-second street north of Market, the company purchased five lots on Powelton avenue on the northeast corner and the six adjoining lots on Thirty-first street north of Powelton avenue. Not a trace of the former station will be left; handsome masonry, green banks and flower beds will obliterate all signs of the past.

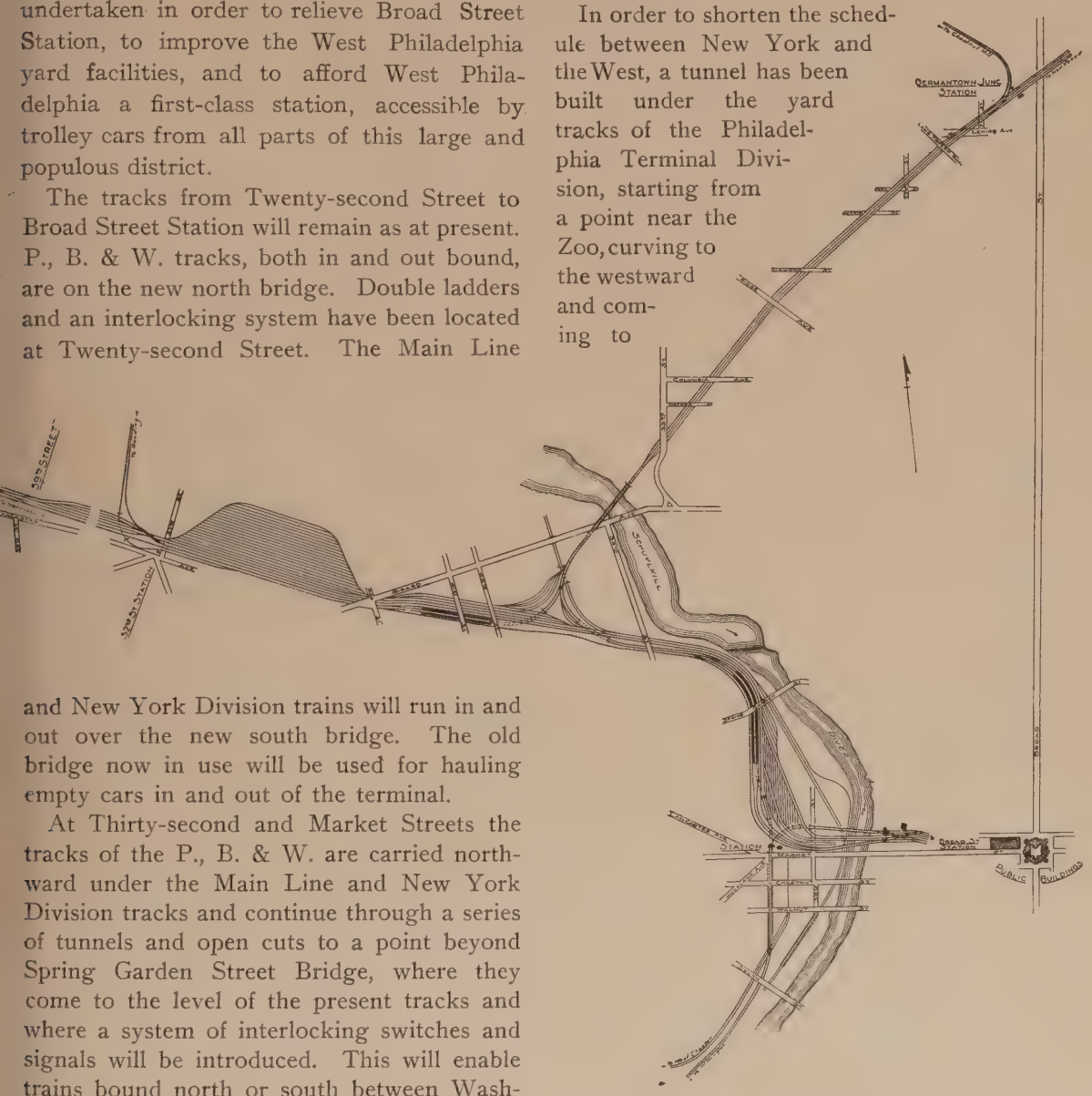
separate bridge from the main line of trains. A new station will be erected at Fortieth street on the street level. One of the tunnels will pass under the main line track near Fortieth, for the purpose of accommodating through trains between New York and Pittsburg which now go by way of the Trenton cut-off. A tunnel at Fifty-second street will be built a short distance west of the station and its purpose is to avoid the crossing of the freight tracks by passenger trains on the Schuylkill Valley branch

The following plan of tracks of Pennsylvania Railroad in West Philadelphia was undertaken in order to relieve Broad Street Station, to improve the West Philadelphia yard facilities, and to afford West Philadelphia a first-class station, accessible by trolley cars from all parts of this large and populous district.

The tracks from Twenty-second Street to Broad Street Station will remain as at present. P., B. & W. tracks, both in and out bound, are on the new north bridge. Double ladders and an interlocking system have been located at Twenty-second Street. The Main Line and New York Division trains will run in and out over the new south bridge. The old bridge now in use will be used for hauling empty cars in and out of the terminal.

At Thirty-second and Market Streets the tracks of the P., B. & W. are carried northward under the Main Line and New York Division tracks and continue through a series of tunnels and open cuts to a point beyond Spring Garden Street Bridge, where they come to the level of the present tracks and where a system of interlocking switches and signals will be introduced. This will enable trains bound north or south between Washington and New York to go through without coming into Broad Street Station. Passengers will use the new station at Thirty-second Street, which will be known as West Philadelphia Station.

In order to shorten the schedule between New York and the West, a tunnel has been built under the yard tracks of the Philadelphia Terminal Division, starting from a point near the Zoo, curving to the westward and coming to the surface at Girard Avenue, where it connects with the east and west-bound tracks of the Philadelphia Division. Passengers on



these through trains will use the Germantown Junction Station.

From Girard Avenue, the west-bound track ascends until it reaches Fifty-second Street, where it crosses the yard tracks overhead. The west-bound trains of the Philadelphia and Schuylkill Valley Divisions will use this track and be diverted at a point just west of Fifty-second Street. The main line west-bound track continues on the north side, descending until it reaches the level of the present tracks at Fifty-ninth Street, where it connects with the present west-bound track. The east-bound Schuylkill Valley track is carried down and under the yard tracks of the Philadelphia Division, coming up on the south side and gradually ascending until it connects with the east-bound track of the Philadelphia Division just east of Fifty-second Street Station.

In this way the grade crossings at Fifty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets are abolished and the freight movement greatly facilitated.

A noble work of the Pennsylvania Railroad in West Philadelphia is noted in the Y. M. C. A. building, Forty-first street and Westminster avenue.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia was organized in 1853. It is the oldest one in America. The physical, intellectual, social and spiritual improvement of young men living in the city or coming here to reside, is the object of the organization and to accomplish this purpose fine buildings are maintained and suites of rooms in different parts of the city. It has recreation grounds at Belmont and Elm avenues near the Park, for use in the summer season. The Pennsylvania Railroad Department of the work has a handsome building at Forty-first street and Westminster avenue. It is one of the two best buildings in the world occupied by railroad men for this great work. The Association has branches in the University of Pennsylvania and various medical schools which have comfortable rooms; also two railroad branches, one for German-speaking young men and one for colored youths.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPARTMENT Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
Forty-first Street and Westminster Avenue.

The corner-stone of the handsome graystone building was laid by the late George B. Roberts, June 17, 1893. The ground on which the structure stands was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad at a nominal rental. $32,000 was contributed to the erection of the building, which cost $94,000. At the residence of W. W. Wimer, No. 116 North Thirty-fourth Street, on May 1, 1877, this branch of the Association was organized At 3607 Haverford Avenue the club met, until it had so increased in numbers that the present spacious building became a necessity.

# Historic Village of Hestonville

## IX.

CLOSELY associated with the history of Hestonville is the family of the Hestons, after whom the district was named. This family came from a village also named after themselves, partly located in the parish of Heston and partly in the parish of Isleworth, in Middlesex, England. This district still exists and to-day bears the same name. It is about twelve miles west of London and the same east of Windsor Castle. Until about the fifteenth century each person was distinguished only by his Christian name, with his occupation or the like added, as for example, "John, the smith." This afterwards became John Smith, and in the same way, John of Heston grew into John Heston. The name of Heston is Anglo-Saxon and signifies village or town. It is very old, dating back to the fifth century, when the three Teutonic tribes, the Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, invaded Britain, and after defeating the Celts, established themselves permanently in the island, at first along the coast and later in the interior. It was near the villa or parish of Heston at Kingston-on-Thames that the coronation of the Saxon kings was held. The stone on which they were crowned is preserved with religious care in its principal thoroughfare. This locality also has most interesting traditions of the wars of the Roses and of the Civil War. It was in the vicinity of Heston that Edmund Ironsides defeated the Danes under Canute, in 1016, and it was here that six martyrs were burned at the stake in 1558. In 1642 the Royalists under Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians under Hollis on the green between Heston and Isleworth.

Such is the history and such are the surroundings of the place in Old England whence came the family name of Heston. There still remain near the banks of the Thames not far from London the ruins of a castle known as "Heston's Castle." Among those who voluntarily left England during the last half of the seventeenth century to seek a home in the wilds of America was Zebulon Heston, primogenitor of the family in America. The time of his arrival here has never been definitely ascertained, although it is generally believed to be about 1684, one year previous to the death of Charles II. He first settled at Barnstable Bay, Mass. This is attested in the town records of Eastham, in the Province of Massachusetts, by the Town Clerk, John Paine, under date of May 31, 1815. In this document it is stated that he arrived there in 1684. He did not remain long in Massachusetts, but shortly removed to Hopewell, in what is now Mercer County, New Jersey. According to Raum's "History of New Jersey," he had attained prominence as a freeholder in that district before 1703 and was one of the four trustees of the first meeting house. In 1707 he sold his property in Philadelphia. Four years later he moved to Wrightstown, in Bucks County, as is indicated in Davis' "History of Bucks County." Here he changed from the Episcopal Church and became a Friend.

Zebulon Heston died in 1720, and his widow, eight years later, married Thomas Stackhouse. One of her children by her first marriage was Jacob Heston, who was born May 20, 1713. He married Mary Warner and was the father of three sons, Thomas, Edward and Jesse. Of these, Thomas, who was a colonel during the Revolution, was born April 4, 1753, and married Hannah Clayton, June 25, 1775. Together with Thomas Carpenter, grandfather of Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, he purchased the Senger Brothers' glassworks, in New Jersey. These became afterwards the Heston Glassworks, and the place afterward was named Glassboro.

Edward W. Heston, a brother of Thomas, was a Revolutionary patriot, holding a lieutenant-colonel's commission. He founded the village of Hestonville, now included within the corporate limits of the city. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and for eight years a State Senator.

The original town plot of Hestonville comprised about one hundred acres, and previous to its consolidation with Philadelphia, formed part

of Blockley township. The ground in course of years has almost entirely passed out of the possession of the Heston family and is now almost entirely built up. Edward W. Heston died in 1824, aged seventy-eight years. He was father of fourteen children, eleven of whom were living at his death. Of these, only one is now alive, Mrs. Louisa Paxson, in her eighty-first year. She has, however, about twenty-five grandchildren living.

ago by John Warner on the site now occupied by Sweetbriar Mansion, in Fairmount Park.

The Warner house was the *first house* built west of the Schuylkill, and the land on which it was located formed part of a tract of 1,500 acres granted the owner by William Penn. A transcript of the transfer may be seen on the county records. In 1799 Colonel Heston, a grandson of Warner, tore down the original structure. The

THE OLD HESTON MANSION.

The dwelling was erected in 1800 by Colonel Edward W. Heston. The logs that made the massive walls were from a house built more than two hundred years ago by John Warner on the site now occupied by Sweetbriar Mansion in Fairmount Park. The Heston property was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1872.

Another of the city's historic landmarks vanished in 1901 before the inexorable encroachment of commerce. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company demolished, in its march of improvement, the house near the Fifty-second Street Station, known as the Heston Mansion, and rails are now laid on the site of one of the earliest and most picturesque residential structures of West Philadelphia. The dwelling was erected in 1800 by Colonel Edward W. Heston.

The logs that made the massive walls were from a house built more than two hundred years

timbers were found in such an excellent state of preservation that they were utilized in the construction of another house the following year. The mansion was a fine structure of spacious dimensions, colonial in style and severely simple. Many famous persons were entertained within its hospitable walls. Its novel nooks were replete with romance and the shadows that lingered in its many rambling recesses were mellow with old memories.

The personal history of Colonel Heston is of unusual interest. He served on the staff of

General Washington during the Revolution, and saved the Continental Army from surprise by the British forces at Valley Forge. He had been a Quaker but his martial spirit caused him to secede from that peaceful sect and, with others, to found the Society of Free Quakers. They built a church at Fifth and Arch streets, which still stands and has more recently been used by the Apprentices' Library. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1785.

The Heston property was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1872, from the estate of Isaac Heston. The price paid was $300 an acre. The last member of the Heston family to occupy the premises was W. D. Heston, of 750 North Forty-first street. When torn down the timbers were in a fair state of preservation, and the plaster which encased the walls, applied in 1800, was nearly intact.

WARNER HOUSE.

The Warner Mansion was built on part of a tract of fifteen hundred acres granted the owner by William Penn.

# In a Reminiscent Vein
# The Old Estates and Owners

INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACTS

X.

ANY history of Blockley, however extended or brief, must wind up in the Park, its "paradise"—a word meaning originally a garden.

The site of the Centennial Grounds with their beautiful Botanic Garden was in old Blockley. Pleasure riding was practically unknown, owing to the condition of the roads in the early days. Up to 1780 not more than a score of pleasure vehicles could be found in the entire province.

The internal commerce of the State was chiefly by means of pack-horses, and as market wagons increased these were either provided with lock-chains for the wheels, or a heavy log was tied to the wagon and trailed on the ground, its weight being essential in the mountain roads, which were cut into deep gullies on one side, while on the other they were made up of blocks of sandstone, the descent being very like going down a flight of stone steps.

Of old West Philadelphia properties the famous Powelton estate deserves more than a passing notice. Samuel Powel had purchased the estate in 1775 from Thomas Willing. It then contained eighty acres of fast land and sixteen of marsh, northwest of the west end of Market Street Bridge, where the lodge house stood. By his will he bequeathed the entire estate to his wife, Elizabeth Powel, the adopted daughter of John Hare Powel, and she, dying, left it to the Rev. William White, Edward Burd, Thomas Mayne Willing and Edward Shippen, in trust for her adopted son. By the will of Elizabeth Powel the estate had been left entailed, but this was broken by an act of Assembly.

The estate passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1852, and was bought from them in 1860 by E. Spencer Miller, of Philadelphia, whose wife was Anna Emlen Hare. "Powelton" was situated on Thirty-second street above Race until 1883, and the Millers resided there. In the year named the estate was sold to Evert Jansan Wendell, who disposed of it to Wendell and Smith, who cut two streets through the property, called Spencer terrace and Summer street, and erected a number of cottage homes on the historic site. Powelton avenue is named after the Powel family.

Mr. F. Fraley has a copy of John Reed's map of 1733. In point of time it comes between Holmes' map of 1681, and Schull and Heap's map of 1750. The list of landholders in Blockley and Kingsessing, as recorded on Reed's map, is as follows: Swan Lums, 400 acres; John Bowle and T. Scotsink, 400 acres; Wood and Sharlow, 100 acres; William Wood, 400 acres; John Winn, 214 acres; also William Peters, John Simson, Ed Martin, William Smith, J. Parsons, William Moore, John Warner, David George, William Orien, William Warner, Israel Morris, John Simcock and others.

The four hundred acres of Swan Lums included all the land from the City avenue, along the Schuylkill, to near Chamounix or "Mount Prospect," in the Park. John Bowle and J. Scotsink's four hundred acres were opposite the Falls of Schuylkill and Laurel Hill. Wood and Sharlow's one hundred acres and William Wood's four hundred acres were that part of the Park adjacent to the Peters and Wynne property. Jonathan Winn, William Parsons, William Moore, John Warner and David George owned tracts of various sizes in what is now that part of the Park near to and including the Centennial Grounds. John Warner, William Warner and William Orien owned the greater part of West Philadelphia between the Park and Kingsessing.

Out in the neighborhood of Hestonville, City avenue, Overbrook and Haddington, the landowners were Jonathan Winn, George Scotson, Edward Jones, Buz Forster, William Bedward, alias Edward (ap Edward) and David Jones. Several thousand acres were divided among these men.

Other landholders lived near the boundaries of Delaware County, all of the following named being located in the neighborhood of what is called

in Reed's map Mill Creek, or some of its branches: Peter Coke, Thomas Paschall, Samuel Richards, James Peter, John Chambers, B. Chambers, Edward Penington and Co., A. Rhoads, Abiah Taylor, Benjamin Furlow, R. Hart and others.

Peter Coke, also called Cock or Cox, was a Swede. The above-mentioned William Orien, or Urain, was a Swede also. The Swedish Church of St. James, at Kingsessing, on the old Darby road near Sixty-ninth street, and in the midst of a graveyard, is an old relic. On many gravestones Swedish names are inscribed. General Josiah Harmer, of the Revolutionary War, is buried in the rural graveyard.

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Reed's map also shows that the Haverford Friends still kept their tract of land in Blockley near the Middle Ferry. William Powel had the Upper Ferry in 1733. Perhaps the deed of 1733, granted to Ralph Ashton, transferred ferry privileges from Powel to Ashton.

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Quite a number of men named in the long list given who held small tracts in Kingsessing or Blockley, once the "Liberty Lands," had large tracts in the other townships and counties. Thus Benjamin Furlow, or Furloy or Furlong, the friend of William Penn, was the first purchaser of Vincent township. Joseph Pike was the first purchaser in Pikeland township.

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The old Lancaster road is shown in Reed's map. Over the line of Lower Merion appear the names of Abel Thomas, Griffith John, John Roberts and Robert Turner. This was the first land purchased on the highlands of the Wissahickon, a tract settled later by the Welsh, who founded Gwynedd.

# The Old Creeks

## Cobb's Creek (formerly called Mill Creek) and Sandy Creek

XI.

COBB'S Creek was known in the past as "Mill Creek." It was called by the Indians Karakung. The Swedes named it Mill Creek. One of the earliest mills was located near the present "Blue Bell Tavern" where the Darby road crosses the creek. Later, the name was changed to Cobb's Creek, from an early English settler, and the name Mill Creek was applied to the Naugansey, which emptied into the Schuylkill at Maylinville, below Woodlands Cemetery. This is the creek celebrated for its famous or infamous "Mill Creek Sewer," which has swallowed up the beloved "George's Run." At an early period the same name, "Mill Creek," had become firmly attached to the picturesque stream in Lower Merion, noted for its colonial grist mills and early manufactures of paper, playing cards, powder and brass kettles.

No creek in West Philadelphia was better known years ago than old Sandy Creek, now extinct. It was once quite a stream of water, but its former course is now unknown except to a few of the older inhabitants. This stream had its rise at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, and pursuing a southeasterly and very circuitous course, emptied itself into the Schuylkill just above South Street Bridge, about opposite Locust street. It varied in width, but was never wider than eight or ten feet, except in a few places, where it widened into the size of a respectable pool. Its source at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue was a spring. From here the stream ran a little to the south and then turned to the southeast and ran parallel to and just south of what is now Warren street for a considerable distance.

At Filbert and Thirty-sixth street, Sandy Creek grew to be quite a pond in size. The stream crossed Thirty-sixth street just above Market, ran a few hundred yards to the east and crossed Market street below Thirty-sixth. Donohoe's grocery store now occupies the site of what was once the bed of the stream, and here another pond was formed on the south side of Market street. The stream continued on its way just south of where D. M. Lane's Sons' carriage factory now stands, crossed Ludlow (then Oak) street above Thirty-fourth, reached the latter street at the point where it intersects Chestnut street, and ran due south along the site of the present row of dwellings now on the east side of Thirty-fourth street between Chestnut street and where Woodland avenue and Walnut street make their junction. At this latter point it was called "The Willow Field," where the West Philadelphia small boys of the past generation delighted to bathe on hot summer days.

"Sandy Creek" crossed the Darby road, now Woodland avenue, about where the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration now stands. At this point there was a stone bridge across the stream, and beneath its cool arches the youthful bathers dove and sported to their hearts' content and to the music of the groaning heavy Conestoga wagons which rumbled across the bridge above their heads. After leaving Darby road the stream crossed Walnut street above Thirty-third, skirted the northern end of the old almshouse burying-ground, which was near the site of what is now the Franklin Field, and winding its way through the swampy ground, which then occupied where the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks are now laid, emptied into the Schuylkill near or right on the spot where a large culvert at this time pours its contents into the river.

In its course where it intersected roads and lanes, "Sandy Creek" was spanned by rickety wooden bridges and very often by only two or three planks, or a few big stones placed in its bed. Not infrequently, as is told, the clumsy Conestoga wagons stuck fast in the quicksand which abounded on Market street below Thirty-sixth and elsewhere. "Sandy Creek," in the forties, supplied angling at several points along its course for the young Izaak Waltons of those days. It is said that eels two feet long were caught on Market street below Thirty-sixth. Where the creek crossed Ludlow street the stream was very narrow and ran between a steep ravine. Here for a short while was perhaps the first working mill in Philadelphia. Two Yankees dammed up the stream at this point, built a

shanty and by the aid of water power turned out sashes, blinds and other materials for building purposes.

West of Thirty-fourth street, between Ludlow and Sansom streets, the ground rose and formed two hills divided by Chestnut street. That to the north of the latter street was called "Chestnut Hill" and was crowned by a grove of chestnut trees. The "Millerites" at one time encamped here and prepared for their ascension, but it is needless to say that they did not ascend. This

back yards of the present Walnut street houses and emptied into "Sandy Creek" at Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets. This stream was dammed off in winter and formed a pond where the Chestnut and Walnut street houses are now. From this pond ice was harvested and stored away for summer use in ice-houses which stood in Mc Alpine street.

"Sandy Creek" and its nameless tributaries are now things of the past, but building operations and excavations often reveal their beds, particularly that of the first named stream. In one instance two houses of a row now standing on the bed of "Sandy Creek" fell down when they were nearly completed, owing to the insecure foundation, and had to be rebuilt. Some few years ago Thirty-third street between Walnut and Chestnut streets, caved in owing to the springs still existing. Quicksand was discovered and a large sum of money was expended by the city before the street could be rebuilt. When the new Law Building at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut streets

OLD HOUSE ON DARBY CREEK, NEAR CLIFTON, 1681.

was also the favorite camping ground for the gypsies, who in those early days, frequently visited Philadelphia. The hill to the south of Chestnut street and which extends to Sansom street, was called "Crow Hill" and it also boasted of a growth of chestnut trees. These spots were favorite playgrounds for the boys.

Just north of Walnut street ran another stream which had its source in a spring at Thirty-eighth and Walnut streets. It ran due east, along what is now Lewis street and Duval street, and the

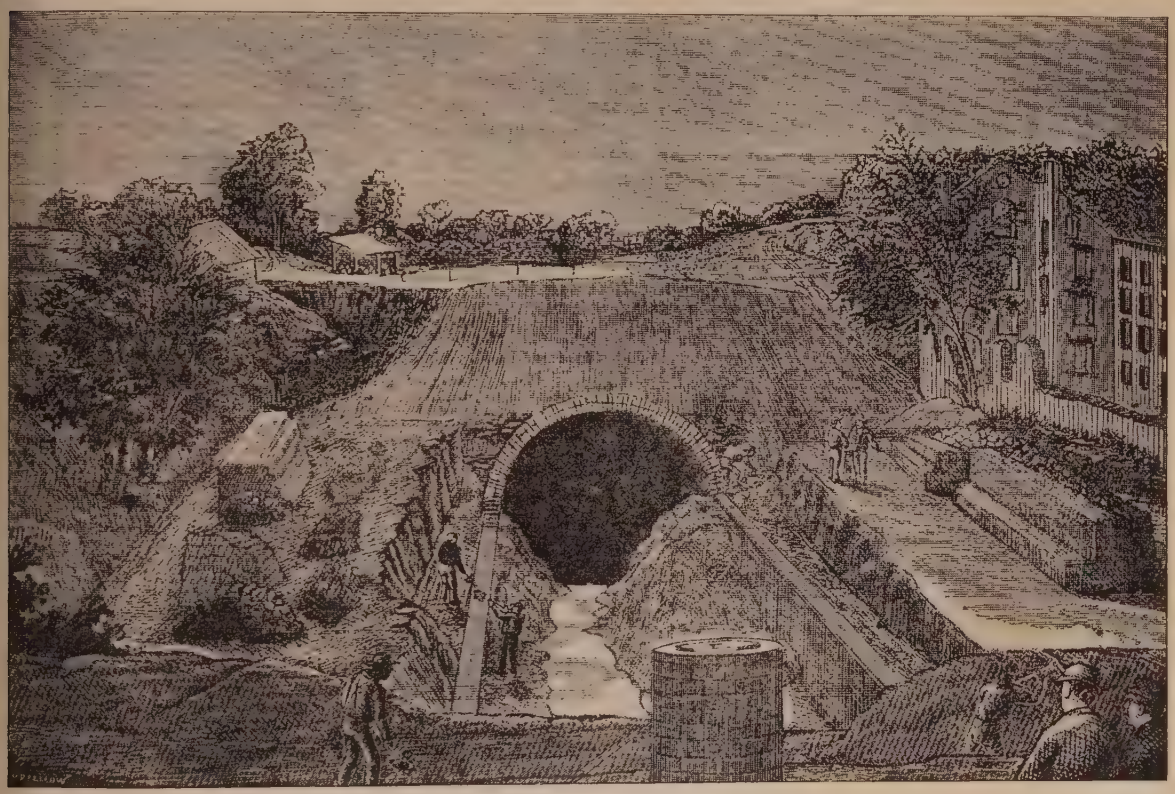
was built springs were found, and in order to obtain a secure foundation they were compelled to dig down to the stone bed.

Covering the site of the Market street car depot at Forty-first street and Haverford avenue, and north from Haverford avenue to Lancaster pike, and further to the westward were green fields for pasture, and close adjoining the hotel at the corner of Haverford and Lancaster avenues were large and substantially built barns and outbuildings. Porticoes surrounded the hotel and for many, many years here stood a large pump, tall and square, with swinging handle, passing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock, and not up and down like most pump handles. This massive iron pendulum when once started would move with a momentum which surprised the beholder by the ease with which water was drawn from the well, when the heavy weight of the handle was considered. It stood as a landmark long after the building was used for other purposes.

On June 23, 1896, the "Drove Yard Hotel" was destroyed by fire. It was one of the old landmarks of West Philadelphia. The ancient building stood on the angle formed by Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue. While formerly known as the "Drove Yard Hotel," it was, at the time of its destruction, occupied by A. White & Sons, dealers in flour and feed. This building was in former years known as "Ludwig's Hotel," connected with which was a large drove yard. In later years, 1868, it was a schoolhouse.

"Ludwig's Hotel" and drove yard was celebrated in its day for its extensive accommodations for stockmen. It was favorably located at the junction of two highways leading from the rich cattle country to the most important bridges for reaching the city.

The hotel was noted for its fine table and well-kept house, and was not alone a stopping place for drovers and farmers, but as well a favorite road-house for gentlemen with fast horses and gay parties from the city on their way to some noted out-of-town inn. On the site of the old hotel now stands the modern building of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, well known as a staunch business corporation of West Philadelphia.



OLD MILL CREEK CULVERT AT FORTY-THIRD AND SANSOM STREETS.

# Woodlands: the Home of William Hamilton

## XII.

THE properties Bush Hill and the Woodlands were granted to Andrew Hamilton, Sr., in 1726 and 1729, by the proprietaries Hannah Penn and John and Richard Penn, for legal services rendered them. He afterwards bought from Stephen Jackson, a portion of Springettsburg, and a patent for the whole tract of 153 acres was issued to him in 1734. The town of Lancaster was laid out on this property in 1728. The large piece of ground in Blockley township west of the Schuylkill, near south Market street extended down to Naugansey (or Mill) Creek. By his will in 1741, Mr. Hamilton devised this property to his son, Andrew, the second of the name. The latter held it until his death six years afterwards when his son William Hamilton became the owner, he having previously strengthened his title by a deed executed by the trustees of the loan office.

The first Andrew Hamilton was the founder of one of the most important families in Pennsylvania. By the possession of sterling talent, great learning and ability in the law, and the faithful discharge of duties in stations requiring eminent capacity, he made himself famous. Notwithstanding all this, his history before he came to America is obscure.

Joshua Francis Fisher, who wrote the most extended sketch of his life known to historical scholars, supposes him to have been a Scotchman, and that he was born in the year 1676. David Paul Brown, in *The Forum*, says that he was a native of Ireland. Of what family he was a descendant is unknown, but it seems clear that he came to America after having been well educated, and it is therefore natural to presume from that fact that he was of a good family. For some reason, when he sought this country, he took the name of Trent, suggesting thus a motive for concealment.

Mr. Fisher says that the family tradition is that he had been obliged to fly from his native country in consequence of killing a person of some importance in a duel. Joshua Francis Fisher suggested that it was more likely some political difficulty prompted him to the course which he took. His first place of residence in the colonies is not ascertained. He was a resident of the eastern shore of Virginia, and is said to have been steward of an estate and schoolmaster. He was sufficiently well thought of to be able to marry Mrs. Annie Preeson, a rich widow, whose maiden name was Brown, and who was connected with the best families of Maryland. In 1712 he was practicing as a lawyer at Chestertown, Md.

A few years later he came to Philadelphia, where there was a broader field for the exercise of his talents than in the little Maryland town. His worth was quickly recognized. He became Attorney-General of the Province and a member of the Provincial Council. He was afterwards prothonotary, recorder and judge of the Vice-Admiralty. The holding of these three offices at one time did not interfere with his duties of legislator. While, therefore, he was judge of the City Court as recorder, and of the Vice-Admiralty, and at the same time clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, he was a member of the Assembly.

During that time he was chairman of the most important committees, and was nine times elected Speaker in the course of ten years. In addition to this, he was also a member of the Assembly of Delaware, and Speaker of it, too. His fame as a lawyer brought him much outside work, and he was called in to defend John Peter Zenger, of New York, in the famous case in which the liberty of the press was really the great question at issue. He succeeded, to the great delight of the city of New York, and the city corporation presented him with the freedom of the city and enclosed the certificate of his admission in a gold box with appropriate inscriptions. The principles which Hamilton then advocated were much bolder than had been pre-

sented up to that time in courts of justice, and the case made a great noise, not only in this country, but in England.

A comfortable mansion was erected at Woodlands by the second Andrew, but this was displaced by a much finer one during the Revolution, which became one of the show places of the city, and the scene of much hospitality. The

"WOODLANDS," ONCE THE HOME OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, NOW WOODLANDS CEMETERY.

The old Hamilton Mansion, "Woodlands," was erected by William Hamilton (son of Andrew Hamilton and grandson of Andrew Hamilton, the original owner), during the Revolution. The Mansion and grounds were purchased in 1840 by a number of citizens who incorporated the tract, which covered at this time eighty-six acres, into Woodlands Cemetery.

building embraces three different orders of architecture, but the Doric prevails. The north face is ornamented in the front by six Ionic pilasters, and on each side is a pavilion. The south front has a magnificent portico twenty-four feet in height, supported by six stately Tuscan columns. The vestibule at the north entrance is sixteen feet in diameter, from which a corridor leads to an elegant dining-room. On the west side is a library, which was in the days of its owners filled with many fine specimens of art, among which were many family portraits by eminent British and American artists. The works of ancient painters of the Italian, Dutch and Flemish schools also were found on the walls. The grounds were beautifully laid out, winding walks, rare plants and an immense collection of exotics contributing to the beauty and elegance of the place. Among the many country seats that graced the banks of the Schuylkill, "Woodlands" was conspicuous for its taste and elegance.

William Hamilton, whose name is most prominently connected with "Woodlands," graduated in 1726 from the Academy of Philadelphia, celebrating the event with a grand fête at his estate on the Schuylkill. Among his college friends then present were many young men who afterward became prominent in city affairs, among them being Judge Yeates, Judge Peters, the Rev. Dr. Andrews and Bishop White. The mansion, of course, was not built at that time, but a tem-

porary building was erected and the decorations were elaborate and beautiful. William Hamilton was a man of considerable taste, as was evinced by the style of his house and grounds, but his manner of living was marked more by ostentation than dignity. He drove in a chariot and four with postilion boys, and in various other ways attracted the comment of the populace.

When the Revolution came on he at first espoused the patriot side and raised a regiment for the Continental service in the neighborhood of the "Woodlands." But his patriotism gradually ebbed, until finally he not only became indifferent, but decidedly opposed to the cause. After the British left Philadelphia he was arrested for high treason, being charged with assisting them. Isaac Ogden, writing to Joseph Gallaway of the trial, says: "Billy Hamilton had a narrow escape; his Tryal for Treason against the *States* lasted twelve Hours. I have seen a Gentle'n who attended his Tryal. He informed me that his Acquittal was owing to a Defect of Proof of a Paper from Lord Cornwallis, the Direction being torn off." He was, however, later ordered from the State, but permission was finally granted him to return to "Woodlands" for seven days, which afterward was extended to an indefinite time. It was perhaps at this time that the concealed staircase was made in the old mansion, which, it is said, was discovered there lately behind the wainscoting. Perhaps there was also a subterranean passage to the river.

William Hamilton sold part of his large tract of land, and upon this Hamilton Village was built, now a part of West Philadelphia. In 1840 a number of citizens purchased the old mansion and grounds and incorporated the tract as Woodlands Cemetery. As in the case of Sim's place, the "Laurels," the locality marks now only the quiet resting place of the dead, and Andrew Hamilton, the founder, and William, his descendant, with his festivities and distinguished guests, are only fading memories of bygone days.

"Woodlands" extends for nearly a mile along Woodland avenue (formerly Darby road) and on its southeast side reaches nearly to the Schuylkill River. The cemetery covers some eighty-six acres.

THE OLD WILSON SCHOOLHOUSE, DARBY ROAD.

# John Bartram, the Botanist

XIII.

IN severe contrast to the grand and stately country-seats, the delight of wealthy and aristocratic Philadelphians, stood and still stands the old stone house, simple and quaint, of John Bartram, the botanist. In point of interest Bartram's history is equal to that of Gilbert White, of Selborne.

The latter devoted his attention to birds, while the former was won by every leaf and flower within the range of his vision. Both Bartram and White toiled patiently within their narrow environment, absorbed in their cherished work, giving little heed to the world at large, destined to be enriched by their knowledge.

John Bartram's love of flowers was great, and the perfection of the many blooms found in his beautiful garden called forth admiration. John Bartram was born March 23, 1699, at Darby, Chester (now Delaware) County. His grandfather, John Bartram, an Englishman by birth, came to this country with the original settlers of Pennsylvania about 1682-83. The family was French, originally, but had settled in Derbyshire, England. William Bartram, father of John, the botanist, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jane Hunt, at Darby Meeting, March, 1696.

Bartram was not satisfied with being only a farmer, he desired to understand the philosophy of his calling. In September, 1728, he bought a piece of ground on the west side of the Schuylkill River, below the lower ferry, on the road to Darby, which had belonged to Frederick Schobbenhauser. Here was begun, in 1730, and completed in 1731, a house of hewn stone, of quaint, old fashioned style of architecture, which, solid and enduring in its materials, has stood against the dilapidating touch of Time for over a century and a half. It has been told that Bartram built this house with his own hands, but the story certainly suggests a doubt. It appears too much to accept that, while a farmer and student of no ordinary type, Bartram should also have been skilled as a mason, bricklayer, carpenter, etc. He doubtless planned the house.

Built in the wall is a stone bearing the following inscription:

"John and Ann Bartram, 1731."

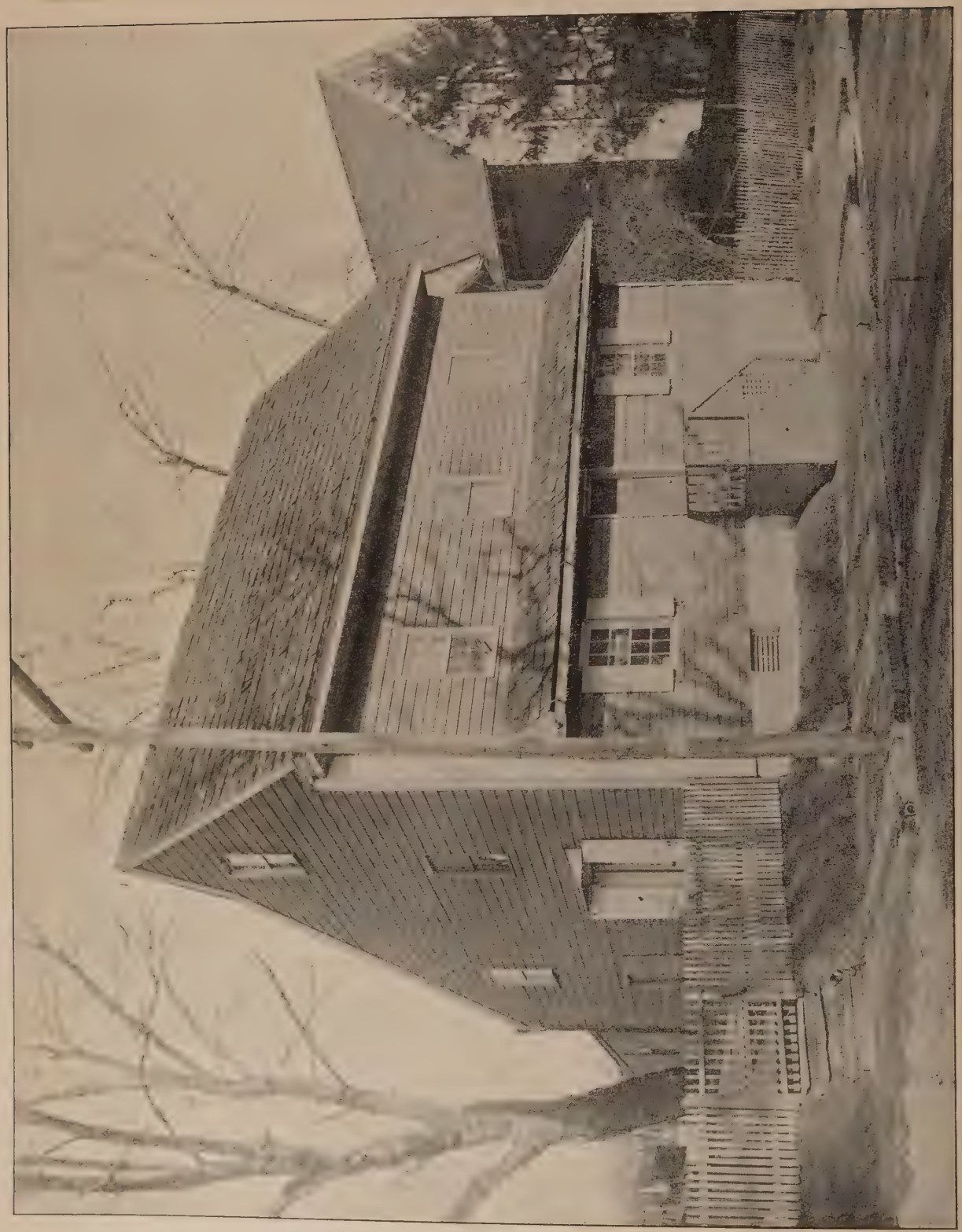
Nearly forty years later Bartram cut upon a stone with his own hand this epithet:

"'Tis God alone, Almighty Lord,
The Holy One by me adored.
John Bartram, 1770."

This stone was built into the wall over the front window of the apartment which he used for his study.

As a member of the Society of Friends Bartram had been brought up, but when he became a man he disapproved of the Trinitarian opinions of the sect. He was in his belief a Unitarian, and for his heresy was dismissed by the Friends' Meeting at Darby, as early as 1758.

The garden which Bartram laid out adjoining his house sloped to the banks of the Schuylkill, and by the exercise of his skill and taste became one of the most attractive places in the vicinity of the city. The ground occupied six or seven acres, with a rich variety of soils. The house, and a visit to the same, was described by a writer as follows: "The house was small but decent; there was something peculiar in its first appearance which seemed to distinguish it from those of his neighbors. Every disposition of fields and trees seemed to bear the marks of perfect order and regularity. We entered into a large hall, where there was a long table full of victuals; at the lowest part sat negroes, his hired men were next, then the family, and at the head the venerable father and wife presided. Each inclined his head and said his prayers. 'After the luxuries of our cities,' observed he, 'this plain fare must appear to thee a severe fast.' 'By no means, Mr. Bartram,' I said, 'this honest country dinner convinces me that you receive me as a friend and an old acquaintance.' After dinner we quaffed an honest bottle of Madeira wine, without the irksome labor of toasts, healths or sentiments, and then retired to his study. I was no sooner



entered than I observed a coat of arms in a gilt frame with the name John Bartram. The novelty of such a decoration in such a place struck me. I could not avoid asking, 'Does the Society of Friends take any pride in those armorial bearings which sometimes serve as a mark of distinction between families and much oftener as food for pride and ostentation?' 'Thee must know,' said he, 'that my father was a Frenchman; he brought this piece of painting over with him. I keep it as a piece of family furniture and as a memorial of his removal hither.' The ancestor he referred to was a Norman Frenchman, who came with William the Conqueror into England."

Bartram traveled extensively through America bringing to his home rare and valuable plants, which enriched his garden. During his lifetime he published the first books of travel which were written by a native American. In 1757 he gave to the world his "Observations Made in His Travels from Pennsylvania to Onondaga, Oswego and Lake Ontario." In 1766 he published other works.

John Bartram married at Chester Meeting, January, 1723, Mary, daughter of Richard Maris. By this union he had two sons, Richard and Isaac. Mrs. Mary Bartram died in 1727. His second wife was Mary Ann Mendenhall, to whom he was married at Concord Monthly Meeting, in September, 1729. By this marriage he had ten children. John Bartram died September 22, 1777.

He was succeeded at the garden and farm upon the Schuylkill by William Bartram, his son, who inherited all the tastes of his father and who had accompanied him on not a few of his journeys. William was born at the plantation in Kingsess-

JOHN BARTRAM'S HOUSE IN BARTRAM'S GARDEN.

The house was built by John Bartram on the west side of the Schuylkill, below the Lower Ferry on the Darby Road. It was built of hewn stone, commenced in 1730 and finished in 1731. It is over a century and a half old and is still standing.

ing. He was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania in 1782, but did not occupy the chair. Four years after he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. In the latter part his life he remained at the garden, where he expired in 1823.

The Committee of the Horticultural Society visited Bartram's Garden in 1830. It was then under the direction of Colonel Robert Carr, whose wife, Anna, was a daughter of John Bartram, a nephew of William. The latter never married. At the time of Anna M. Bartram's marriage with Robert Carr, March, 1809, he was a printer. In 1812 Mr. Carr was an officer in the United States army and played a conspicuous part among the local militia. He was for some time Adjutant-General of the State, with the title of colonel. After the death of his wife Carr, being alone and childless, sold the property to Andrew W. Eastwick, who built an elegant mansion adjoining the old Bartram house, which is one of the historical features of West Philadelphia.

Franklin enjoyed, at Bartram's Garden, his kite-flying, and in the sanded parlor of the quaint old house had talked over many events. Rittenhouse had there planned for better instruction and facilities in the new observatory. The headquarters of Kalm, the Swedish botanist, were there, and distinguished visitors from abroad found their way to the marvelous garden, the fame of which brought John Bartram the appointment from England as "Botanist to His Majesty George the Third." For many years preceding the Revolution he received a salary as botanist to the royal family of England.

John Bartram was through life a most moral and honorable man and a rare example of temperance. By Linnæus he was pronounced to be the greatest natural botanist in the world.

Bartram's Garden was placed on the city plan July 2, 1888. A large number of the famous old trees still exist. Among the most noteworthy is a great cypress which has a girth of more than twenty-five feet and is the largest specimen in cultivation. This was brought from Georgia by the elder Bartram on horseback.

# Historic Club

## The State in Schuylkill

XIV.

THE quaintest club in America was the State in Schuylkill. It was, moreover, the oldest. The house, the demolishing of which has been decreed, is an isolated building of gray stone, standing on a strip of land on the east side of the Schuylkill where the Wissahickon empties into the river. The State in Schuylkill rented the building from Fairmount Park. The spring floods damaged it greatly and it being decided that the building was too far gone to repair, it was decided that it should be torn down, but the demolition does not mean the extinction of the State in Schuylkill itself. The organization is too old, aristocratic and famous to be permitted to pass out of existence. Its headquarters have always been at the "Castle," a building with a cupola like a little country church, that stands between Andalusia and Dunk's Ferry on the Delaware.

The history of the State in Schuylkill begins in 1732. The original members of it were Thomas Stretch, Enoch Flower, Charles Jones, Isaac Snowden, John Howard, Joseph Stiles, James Coultas, William Hopkins, William Warner, John Leacock, Thomas Tillbury, Caleb Cash, Philip Syng, William Plumstead, Peter Reeve, William Ball, Daniel Williams, Isaac Garrigues, Isaac Stretch, Hugh Roberts, Samuel Neave, Joseph Wharton, Joseph Stretch, Cadwallader Evans, William Parr, James Logan, Samuel Garrigues and Samuel Burge.

The organization was founded under the name of the Colony in Schuylkill, and it was then, as it now is, a fishing, hunting and dining club conducted on peculiar lines. It was a miniature government, formed to make war upon the fish and the game of the Schuylkill and its bordering forests. The original building, or Colonial Hall, was in a wood on the west bank of the river, between "Solitude," Penn's estate, and "Sweet Briar," the seat of Samuel Breck, about a mile above the Fairmount Water Works. The club remained there for ninety years, when the damming of the river at Fairmount destroyed the perch and rock fishing and caused a removal to a spot near Rambo's Rock, directly opposite to Bartram's Garden.

Two stated meetings were held each year, one in March, the other in October. These were for business purposes. A "gala day" was held in May, and thereafter, on every other Thursday, there were fowling and fishing meets until the October election, when the season ended. The officers were a governor, five members of assembly, a sheriff, a coroner, and a secretary. The banquet, served at the annual election, consisted of rounds of beef, barbecued pig, sirloin steaks, fish, fowl, with lemonade, Madeira, pipes of tobacco and punch—fish house punch—now famous all over America.

The following is a copy of an invitation to a hunt that Thomas Stretch, the first governor of the club, sent out in 1744:

"Colony in Schuylkill, SS., to any and all other Schuylkillians whom it may concern:

"Whereas, great quantities of rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, partridges and others of the game kind have presumed to infest the coasts and territories of Schuylkill in a wild, bold and ungovernable manner; these are, therefore, to authorize and require you, or any of you, to make diligent search for the said rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, partridges and others of the game kind, in all suspected places where they may be found, and bring the respective bodies of so many as you shall find before the Justices, etc., at a general Court to be held on Thursday, the fourth day of October next, there to be proceeded against, as by the said Court shall be adjudged; and for your or any of your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant. Witness, myself, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the twelfth year of my government, and year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and forty-four."

In 1747 the club built a Court House at Warner's Hall, paying to William Warner, the owner of the land, an annual rental of three sunfish. The Court House cost sixteen pounds, and stood on the west side of the river, where the Girard Avenue Bridge now crosses. It is said

the chiefs of the Lenni Lenape Indians attending one of the meetings and were fêted royally.

The meeting of October, 1769, was the last which the club held until 1781. The Revolution dispersed the members widely. Nearly all of them held commands in the army or high offices in the country's councils. The First City Troop enlisted a number of its original recruits from the club, only one member of which, indeed, was on the English side in the War of Independence.

built of hewn timber its quaint club house on the east bank of the river, on a rock that projects into the rapids. It was an odd building seventy feet long and twenty feet wide. A flight of fourteen steps led to the wide entrance door, above the roof rose a cupola and the whole was painted brown. A bell adorned the cupola which was surmounted by a spire, a ball, and a vane in the shape of a rock fish. Within was a museum containing Indian relics, Indian dresses, a half

THE CASTLE IN SCHUYLKILL

The history of the State in Schuylkill dates back to 1732. The organization was founded under the name of the "Colony in Schuylkill" The Castle was a famous and historic club house.

The State in Schuylkill has furnished ten mayors to Philadelphia and fifty-two members to the City Troop.

The Society of Fort St. David's united finally with the Colony in Schuylkill, the name of the joint club then becoming the one that has endured—The Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill.

The Society of Fort St. David's established itself in 1747 at the Falls of Schuylkill, where it

dozen pewter pots and dishes which Penn had brought with him from England and which were stamped with the Penn arms; also many other curios. The primeval spirit of the club was demonstrated on meeting, when the president was known to wear an Indian hunting dress.

"The Revolution dispersed the members of the Society of Fort St. David's, as it had done with the Colony in Schuylkill. Their club house, furthermore, was torn down by the Hessians,

who used the material for the building of their huts in 1777-78. When peace was restored the two clubs united, and in 1781 the first meeting of the State in Schuylkill was held at 'Joseph the Ferryman's Inn,' at the Middle (or Market street) Ferry. Not the name alone, but the rules of the organization as well, were now changed. They had been originally the rules of a dependent colony; they were now made those of an independent State.

"On March 25, 1812, the building of the Castle, the club house that still exists, was begun ceremoniously. It was modeled somewhat after Fort St. David's—a wooden building, with a cupola rising in the middle of its roof. It stood at a point near Girard avenue until 1822, when the erection of the Fairmount dam spoiled the fishing. It was then floated bodily to Rambo's Rock, where it remained until its removal to its present location, between Andalusia and Dunk's Ferry. In this last removal, as in the former one, every board and joist and nail were carried to the new site, and the Castle to-day has not, therefore, except in its roof and floor, a piece of modern material in it. It is the most ancient relic—in wood—that Philadelphians possess."

The furnishings of the Castle are simple and picturesque. In the dining-room, with its raftered roof, there are armchairs, framed original documents of great historical interest and many relics. The kitchen has a fireplace that is a lesson in good architecture. Upon meeting days the members arrive in the early morning, fish till noon, lunch upon beefsteaks that they cook themselves, and in the afternoon help to prepare the early dinner. The fishing hat has upon it a silver stamp, inscribed with a perch, and the governor's badge is a gold frying pan filled with perch, while the caterer's is a gold gridiron, on which a beefsteak lies. The members cook all their food themselves, and they buy none of it save the meat, the wine and the vegetables, for their fare is simple, fish being the leading dish upon their menu. They disperse before it is dark.

BELMONT CRICKET CLUB.

The State in Schuylkill takes especial pride in its fried fish. "The fish are fried," the huge club history says, "in the best butter of the market to a brown color, and never shapelessly broken by turning, but in regularly-laid rows, and adhering to each other, and not to the pan, are dexterously tossed in the same compact form, with great ease, after a little practice, to the surprise and admiration of spectators. Again, drawn or melted butter is made in perfect purity, without any of the usual additions of flour and water forming an unpalatable compound of liquid, batter and oil. The pound is reduced in a vessel

by gradual heat and slow turning, and retains its original taste and color without being transmitted to oil."

There follow some of the rules of this ancient club:

"This company shall not consist of more than 25 members.

"The premises of the company cannot be taken and used by any party after dusk; nor can lights be allowed in the Castle.

"When the Castle is occupied by a private party a member may have access to his angling box or locker without being considered an intruder.

"Any member attending on a regular day, without having been registered, must furnish a beefsteak and a bottle of wine and pay his share of the catering. On failure to do so he shall pay to the treasurer of the company $5 in addition to his share of the catering. But this law does not apply to any member appearing on the ground after dinner furnishing a bottle of wine.

"Neither religious nor political discussions can be allowed at any time among the members or invited guests.

"There is no restriction as to members playing cards for amusement on other than fishing days; but betting for money is strictly prohibited.

"When bets of wine or other refreshments are made the articles wagered must be consumed on the premises of the club.

"The Governor cannot sit at the head of the dinner table on his catering day."

Some of the clubs of later date are the following:

The Rabbit Club, located near West Fairmount Park, has a quaint old-style club house, which members adopt as an objective point in suburban drives. It is an exclusive body composed of well-known citizens.

The Merion Cricket Club was organized in 1865, its grounds are located at Haverford College. It has a membership of one thousand or more and property valued at $200,000.

The Belmont has about the same number of members and property valued at the same figure. Its grounds are located at Forty-ninth street and Chester avenue. The date of the organization of this club is 1872.

Haverford College Club was organized in 1866.

Pennsylvania Railroad Club (grounds at Fifty-second Street Station) was organized in 1886.

St. David's (grounds at St. David's) organized in 1892.

# Legends of Mantua Village

## Laniganville and Its Early Residenters

XV.

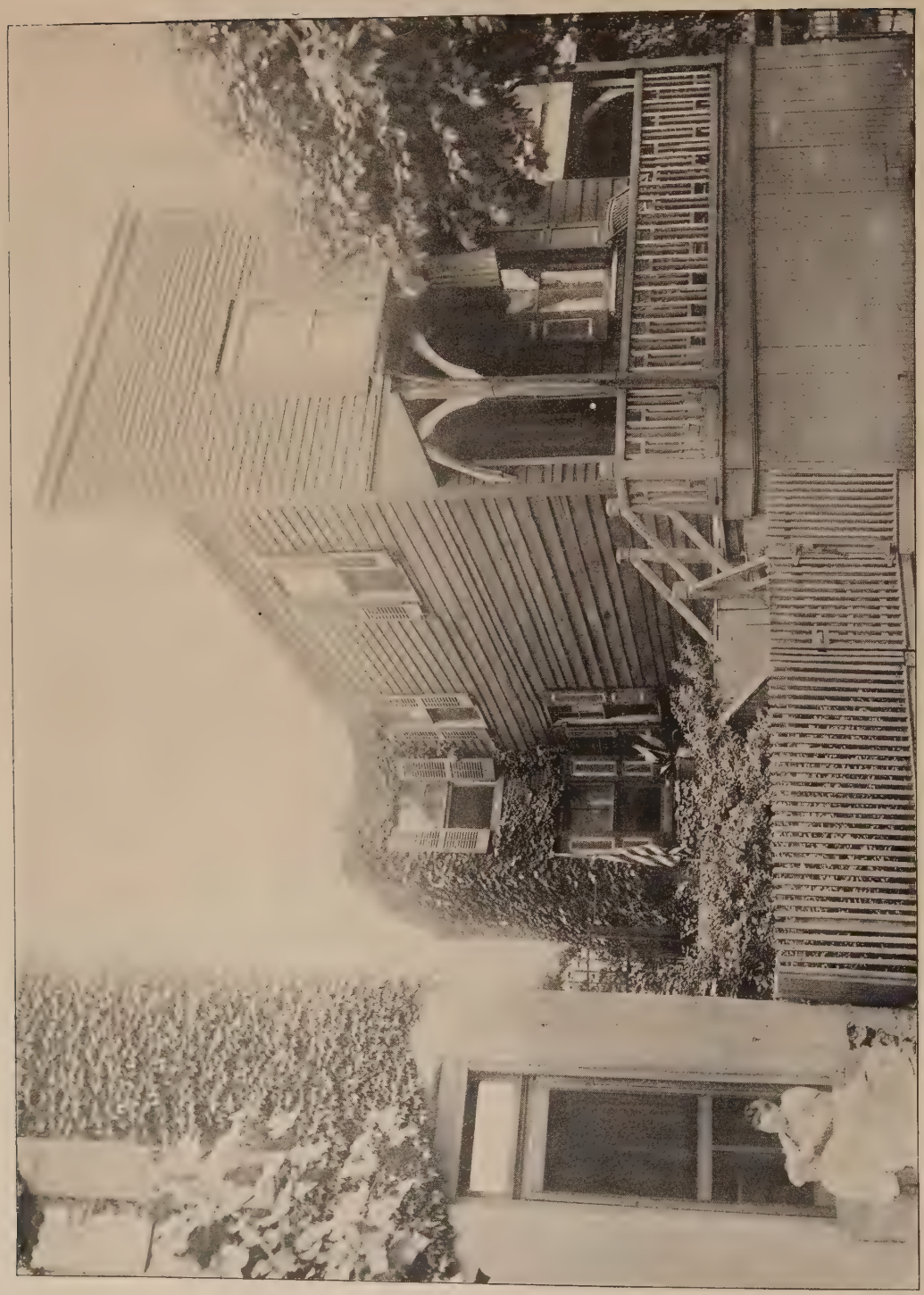
STRANGE legends of Mantua village are recalled by old people who remember that portion of West Philadelphia north of Spring Garden street and northeast of Lancaster avenue in the days of their youth, and have wonderful memories of the many changes which have taken place in sixty or more years. Rising towards the north and west the country was beautifully undulating, interspersed here and there with sparkling streams and deep ravines, the branches of the tall oaks and chestnuts on the steep hillside, affording a resting place for those out for a morning walk in the country. A few small farms dotted the landscape, but the land was principally uncultivated.

Most old picturesque places have traditions and legends, and this section of the country, which was afterwards the site of Mantua Village, was no exception; therefore, in the thirties and early forties, persons who had taken up building lots became familiar with curious stories connected with each hill and streamlet. Older men had been there before them, and as they worked to erect a home or visited a new lot purchased, they were regaled with an interesting narrative about some particular spot. They might be myths, but the legend had been handed down from older generations and was as much a part of the locality as the rills and rivulets. Thus the founders of the village knew the story of the "Singing Spring," "The Haunted Woods," and the "Old Hermit," as well as after generations did the history of the "Mantua Ghost," who frightened women and children, and set all the men in the village to ghost hunting.

Among the first to make a home in Mantua was Squire George C. Kooken, who erected a substantial brick dwelling at the northwest corner of Haverford road and what is now Thirty-fifth street. In his lifetime he was replete with reminiscences and traditions of the old times.

Squire Wyncoop lived near him on Haverford road, while about one block west was Dr. Gallagher's fine residence. Mr. Bewley, the tax collector of the borough, resided close by on the same road. The ruins of an old church stood near what is now Thirty-sixth and Aspen streets. Mr. John Armistrong built at Fifth and Sycamore (now Thirty-fourth and Wallace) and Mr. William Perrins, who won the reputation of building the first artificial stone houses in West Philadelphia, which his neighbors dubbed the "mud houses," some time in the forties, commenced building at Seventh and Sycamore streets (now Thirty-sixth and Atlanta streets).

He used moulds or flasks, which he filled with a mixture of lime, gravel and stone spalls and permitted it to stand until it dried, when the moulds would be raised one course higher, and by this slow process the house was built. The last two buildings still exist, but are so modernized that they are not recognizable as belonging to the early Mantua settlement; the others have given way to building improvements. The transition of the old village into a solidly built section of a modern city has been so complete as to appear magical. Departed are its wooden sidewalks, edged with the greenest of velvety sod, separated from the gravel road by a wooden barrier, immaculately white with limewash. These posts, with two rails, were intersected every few rods by quaint turnstiles, and were erected to keep the cattle from nibbling at the shrubbery that hedged each plot of ground, where the woodbine twined and the sweet-smelling honeysuckle climbed the latticed arbor over each cottage door; beautiful gardens abounded, in which roses vied with the rainbow in delicate tints, impregnating the air with their fragrance, while the industrious inhabitants of picturesque beehives of straw gathered their winter stores from budding plants seen on every hand. Modernized now is this former Arcadia; building after building has given way to make room for newer ideas until almost alone stands as a relic of Mantua Village the home of Mr. William Curl, who over fifty years ago decided to build the house in which he has since



ONE OF THE FIRST HOUSES BUILT IN MANTUA VILLAGE.

It is a relic of the old-time village and was built over fifty years ago by Mr. William Curl on the brow of a hill overlooking the Schuylkill River
It stands high above the pavement on Brown Street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets

lived on the brow of a hill overlooking the Schuylkill River, and commanding a view of the surrounding country. This two-story frame house, with odd-fashioned porch and pretty running vines, standing high above the pavement on Brown street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, crowded on either side by modern brick dwellings, still retains its commanding position on the hill. A half century has changed many things, but the old house wears well.

But what about the "Singing Spring" and "The Hermit"? Standing on the porch of this monitor of the past, to the right may be caught a glimpse of the water of the Schuylkill, and there hid among the trees of the Zoological Garden is the house that John Penn built. The landmarks are not obliterated, but to the left everything is changed. The most diligent search would not reveal a stream of water, a hill or dale. Solid brick and mortar have taken their place and yet not so very many years have been numbered since a good-sized stream flowed into the river just south of "Solitude," and was crossed by a rustic bridge at Thirty-fifth street. Following this stream in a southwesterly direction a slender rill would be reached winding through a narrow ravine; following this to its source a peculiar ringing sound like the resonance of many tuning-forks might be heard coming from the direction of a spring whose limpid water gushed from the hillside, falling into stony crevices and forming a pool at the base of the rocks. This was the "Singing Spring" which tradition said was revered by the aborigines as possessing some mysterious power, for when the Indians used to drink the cold refreshing water, they invariably left an offering in the transparent pool, and the clean bottom was paved with beads and other ornaments which they gave as a sacrifice to the spirit of the spring.

Near this spring, in the early days of the village, stood a cabin on the banks of the ravine in which alone dwelt an aged man known as "Whitcomb the Hermit," who cultivated a small garden, kept fowls and made wicker baskets, the proceeds of which supplied his frugal wants. The hermit was educated, kind and sympathetic, but with a look of intense sadness, suggesting that some phantom of the past was continually haunting him. Who he was or whence he came none seemed to know, although the story told was that in early life he was married to a beautiful girl, who met with an accident during their honeymoon and died. This shock unsettled his mind, but as he seldom spoke of himself even this was a mystery. The spring had some powerful fascination for the old recluse, for he used to say that the water had a language; that the strange sounds were pleasant to hear, for they spoke to him of her he loved in the long ago, and bending low his whitened head, as if listening, he would declare that he heard sweet teachings and that he was a better man thus taught. Probably it was the same locality that he loved in his childhood, and some subtle charm had caused him to return to the little spring which had been thus small before he was born. Like the old man, the hills, springs and rivulets around and about Mantua village, or where it once stood, have passed away.

West Philadelphia is justly proud of being one of the most beautiful sections of the city. Many of its residences are among the handsomest to be found in Philadelphia. Down in a corner of this lovely locality there was once a settlement, the existence of which was known probably to but few West Philadelphians. It had no equal in any of the large American cities. Far from the slums, on the borders of one of the finest parks in the world, and located in the most beautiful part of a large city, stood the shanties of "Laniganville," a unique place held by might rather than right, for no one knew exactly how the settlement came to be. It was located just west of the Zoological Garden and south of Girard Avenue Bridge. The ground is now filled in, graded and adorned with trees and shrubs.

The little that now remains of Laniganville is south of the big Smith brewery. Here are clustered a few little houses that would do credit to the old country itself and here is all that can be found of the Laniganville of history. From being quite a settlement it was reduced in houses, to about the number of eight, and two goats.

The old residenters told that one Pat Lanigan discovered the spot, built the first houses there and gave it his name. The houses he built were torn down and the land sold to the railroad company, whose tracks ran all through this section. Many of the dwellers within the territory bought their own land and paid for the houses erected thereon, but others were just squatters and it was found to be a hard matter to evict them. The triangular piece of ground was known as "No

Man's Land" and on this the squatters built their claim to possession. The old families of Laniganville and consequently the "quality of Laniganville," were the McKibbenses, the McManimans, the Rileys and the McCloskeys. The houses, rented for a nominal sum per month, and consisted usually of only one small room.

When earnest work was to be accomplished Laniganville called in the aid of the police of the city proper.

Pat Lanigan displayed his appreciation of the beauties of nature in selecting this spot for a town site. It was a beautiful place when it was first settled. There are now rows of modern houses on Poplar street and Wyalusing avenue;

LANIGANVILLE, NEAR THIRTY-EIGHTH AND POPLAR STREETS.
Pat Lanigan was the founder of Laniganville, an old-time settlement, now an entrance to Fairmount Park.

There are hard stories told about Laniganville. It is said that at one time every house was a speakeasy, that brawls were frequent, and that during one of these frays a man was killed. The so-called town had its own mayor and chief of police, and when the chief executive failed to please he was "thrown out" and another installed.

in other days it was a high hill covered with the greenest of green grass. Grand old trees stood where now is the Smith brewery, and in the morning the ladies of Laniganville accompanied by their chickens, goats, cows, other live stock, and children, went out under the trees, and had a good time together.

The contractors who built houses in the neighborhood encroaching upon Laniganville used the grassy common of the little town for a dump, depositing thereon all the earth from the excavations of the cellars with the ultimate result of submerging the unpretentious homes. It at length became necessary in order to reach the front yard to descend a flight of stairs, and the roofs of the houses rose but little above the level of the ground. All kinds of old rubbish was deposited and the glories of the past faded before the invader and beneath the ruthless tread of improvement.

An old residenter of Laniganville, a Mrs. McManiman, in speaking of the old time settlement "just beyant" the modern dwellings, says: "I niver knew what it was to see a collector comin' to this neighborhood, but now a man 'll pul the door bell of wan o' thim houses over there and you'll see somebody a peckin' out o' the window and thin you'll hear the girl say, 'Oh, they're not in.'" The statement showed that the old Irishwoman was keenly observant of her neighbors' doings while seated on her wooden bench beneath the spreading branches of the aspen trees.

The entrance to the Park bears no resemblance to the Laniganville settlement of the past. With the continued absorption of unimproved property and the erection of new dwellings comes the gradual obliteration of the "shanty" houses of West Philadelphia. "Laniganville" and "Shantytown" disappeared some time ago, and attractive new homes stand where frame shacks once stood. To-day in West Philadelphia but few of the tumbledown frame dwellings remain that were in evidence a few years ago.

LANIGANVILLE HOUSE.

General Russell Thayer, vice-president of the Kitson Hydro-Carbon Heating and Incandescent Lighting Company, the general office of which is in the building of the United Gas Improvement Company, at Broad and Arch streets, designed many of the most important improvements of the city's magnificent pleasure-ground, Fairmount Park. As Superintendent of the Park, and its Chief Engineer for twenty-three years, General Thayer planned and executed the splendid improvements which have made it accessible to all the people, and which have materially enhanced its great natural beauty.

He was born in this city on December 24, 1852, being the son of Judge M. Russell Thayer and Sophia Dallas Watmough Thayer. He was educated in schools in this city and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he went to the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating there in 1874. During his last year there he was First Captain of the Corps of Cadets. After his graduation he was appointed an Instructor in Artillery at West Point, but retired from the army in 1875, to enter the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining there for about a year. In the latter part of 1875 he was chosen Chief Engineer of Fairmount Park, and he held the position until 1898, during which period he developed the Park from a formative condition to its present improved state, creating the beautiful system of drives and other improvements, including the West River Drive and the Thirty-fourth street approach. He abolished the dilapidated mills which defaced the scenery of the beautiful Wissahickon, now the most beautiful drive in the world, and added many improvements and embellishments to it. For twenty-three years General Thayer lived with his family in the Park, first at Woodford in the East Park, and afterwards at Ridgeland in the West Park.

Fairmount Park is in many respects the most beautiful in the world, largely through the skill and untiring work of General Thayer. The last two important works of design and construction which he undertook and carried out there were the Thirty-fourth street approach to the Girard Avenue Bridge and the design and construction of the skew-arch stone bridge on the Wissahickon. He revised the boundary lines of the Wissahickon section, and extended them, so as to preserve the hillsides and the great natural beauties of the Wissahickon valley.

General Thayer is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Rittenhouse Club, and during Governor Hartranft's administration was General commanding the Second Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

He is a civil engineer by profession, but is principally identified with corporate interests. He is married and has six children, and finds his chief recreation in shooting and fishing in the Adirondacks.

# West Fairmount Park

## Its Historical Sites, Buildings and Monuments

XVI.

THE Schuylkill has an average breadth of a quarter of a mile, in some parts broadening so as to give the appearance of lakes, while in others it shows a slow-flowing stream. The Wissahickon, its tributary, as a type of the purely romantic in scenery, is one of the most remarkable of all known waters. Fifty miles of carriage drives and one hundred miles of small roads and paths lead to the beautiful stream.

In 1866 the Lansdowne estate was sold to the Baring family, provision being made that the property be bought not for speculation but for public use. The tract was ceded to the city of Philadelphia. Until then Fairmount Park had comprised only the old waterworks property, Lemon Hill and Sedgely. Not only was the addition of Lansdowne then made, but also the land on both sides of the Schuylkill and up the Wissahickon to Chestnut Hill.

OLD LANSDOWNE MANSION.

Fairmount Park contains 3,342 acres, is the largest city park in the United States and the second largest city park in the world. It is divided into four divisions, Old Park, East Park, West Park and Wissahickon Park. The Schuylkill River divides East Park from the West Park, while the Wissahickon Park lies on both sides of the Wissahickon Creek.

With the accession of Lansdowne began the history of the Park in West Philadelphia, and not only has the west side of the Schuylkill in much the most beautiful part of Philadelphia's great Park, but as well a richer store of historic interest.

The Lansdowne Drive displays one of the most attractive features of West Fairmount Park. It

commences at the western end of Girard Avenue Bridge and takes its name from the estate, "Lansdowne," of John Penn, who was called "the American," and whose nephew, John, built near by a house known as Egg'esfie'd, where he resided during the Revolution.

Lansdowne mansion was in the romantic glen which bears its name. After the return of Penn to England, Lansdowne was purchased by William Bingham, whose wealth in the primitive days of the colonies seemed immense. His fortune was made in the West Indies, and for some years grand old Lansdowne was his summer home. Mr. Bingham married Ann Willing, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Judge Willing, who was known as the moderate Whig. Miss Willing was one of the noted beauties of her day, and diaries of the period give glowing descriptions of her loveliness, her distinguished manners and marvelous gowns. Lansdowne was occupied by Joseph Bonaparte for several years and his name adds not a little to the interest invested in the old place.

Prior to the Revolution a piece of ground on the west side of the Schuylkill River, in the upper part of Blockley township, was purchased by the Rev. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia. It embraced over forty-two acres. In 1773 John Penn, grandson of the founder and part Proprietary of Pennsylvania, holding a one-fourth interest of the province, purchased the property from Dr. Smith. Adjoining tracts of land were bought of John Boucher and others, all not being acquired until after the Revolution. The estate comprised about two hundred or more acres when Penn completed the entire purchase.

The Peter's estate, Belmont, lay on the south and below the estate of Warner, Baron of the Colony in Schuylkill.

It is the tradition that the site of Lansdowne house was upon the plateau on which Horticultural Hall stands. A porter's lodge stood at the great entrance drive. Through an avenue of nearly a quarter of a mile, shaded by grand old trees, the magnificent mansion was reached. Ravines and valleys, romantic dells and sylvan glades enhanced the beauty of the spot, and the view of the Schuylkill was not least among its many charms.

The house was completed about 1777. The reason John Penn gave the estate the name of Lansdowne is said to have been in compliment to William Petty, the first Earl of Shelburne, who became Marquis of Lansdowne. It seems difficult to credit this assertion owing to the fact that the title in question was not conferred until 1784, some eight or more years after Penn's country seat was erected. The Earl of Shelburne lived, however, in London at Lansdowne House, before he was a marquis.

John Penn came first to Pennsylvania in 1753 as Deputy-Governor, James Hamilton being Lieutenant-Governor. The death of his father recalled John Penn to England in 1771. He returned to this country and resided at Lansdowne to within a short time of his death in February, 1795. He was buried in Christ Church. The tablet still remains, but the body was removed some time after his death and taken to England. By his will, dated January, 1795, Governor Penn devised Lansdowne estate to his wife, Ann. The widow in the same year conveyed the estate to James Greenleaf, a man of fashion and said to be wealthy. Speculation in real estate resulted in bankruptcy, and in 1797 Colonel John Barker, then sheriff of Philadelphia, seized Lansdowne, and the property was conveyed by deed of April 11 to William Bingham for the sum of $31,050, subject to a mortgage of $24,050, making the whole consideration amount to the very large sum of $55,100.

In 1786 William Bingham was elected a member of the Congress of the Confederation and served until 1789. He was captain of a troop of dragoons in the last-named year and with his company escorted Mrs. Washington from Chester to Philadelphia, she being on her way to New York to join the General, who had been elected President of the United States. In 1790 Mr. Bingham was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and named Speaker of the House, although it was his first year in that body. In 1795 he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and remained in office until 1801.

During the time William Bingham occupied Lansdowne, there was built on the property a little house on the river road. It was known as "The Hut" and during the residence here of Alexander Baring and his wife (formerly Ann Louisa Bingham, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bingham), Lansdowne mansion

No man connected with the development of Philadelphia, as a municipal official, has a brighter record or a more honorable reputation than JESSE T. VOGDES. His originality as a distinguished engineer, his taste for landscape beauty, and his executive ability have made Fairmount Park celebrated in all countries as one of the most wonderful pleasure-gardens of the world.

Jesse T. Vogdes, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Fairmount Park, was born in West Philadelphia, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, June 27, 1858. His father, Jesse T. Vogdes, Sr., was a prominent builder. Superintendent Vogdes was educated in private schools in West Philadelphia, and studied engineering with Joseph Johnston, District Surveyor. From the Survey Bureau Mr. Vogdes went to become assistant engineer to General Thayer, who was then Superintendent of Fairmount Park, and his active services in connection with Park work have covered a period of eighteen years. During that time he has had control of the construction of the East and West Side drives, and supervision of all the important work of Fairmount Park. On February 11, 1898, he was chosen as Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Fairmount Park, which position he still holds. The magnificent improvement of Thirty-fourth street, in front of the Zoological Gardens, where the land was formerly nothing but a swamp, was begun, continued and finished under Chief Engineer Vogdes' direction. Chief Engineer Vogdes superintended the entire construction of the East River Drive from Lincoln monument to the Wissahickon. After the Centennial buildings were torn down and removed, he had charge at that point of the great work of Park reconstruction, which resulted in the magnificent Centennial Concourse at Memorial Hall.

VIEW NEAR LANSDOWNE DRIVE, WEST PARK

remained unoccupied. For many years it was mainly in care of a tenant who lived in the hut.

When Lansdowne was taken possession of by the Park Commission the walls of the old mansion were still standing. A small expenditure would have restored the historic dwelling, but it was otherwise decreed, and all traces of the building were effaced by the march of improvement, a result regretted by all who cherish old-time monuments, ever a part of history.

The burning of the Lansdowne mansion in 1854 is generally attributed to the setting off of fire crackers in celebration of the Fourth of July by a party of small boys. In point of fact it was the work of Hiram Bailey, then a small urchin only a little over nine years old, and who has since become a pioneer of Denver.

In the *Denver Times,* of Sunday, May 4, 1902, Mr. Bailey gives the following interesting account:

"I was only a little over nine years old then, but the impressions of that fire are as fresh in my mind as though it was but yesterday that it occurred.

"The Lansdowne mansion was an historical building in Philadelphia and at the time of its destruction was owned by John Penn, a brother of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and was occupied by a family by the name of Baley. The family was no relation to mine and they spelled it without the 'i.' It was the queerest building you could imagine on the inside. There were secret passageways all through it. By pressing what seemed to be a knot in the wooden furnishings, a door would open right out of the wall and admit you to another room that seemed to have no doors. But pressure on another knot showed another open door. All the rooms were arranged in this manner. There was also an underground passage from the cellar, which came to the surface a quarter of a mile away. Just why all this precaution was taken in the construction of this mansion, I do not know, and I was so young then that I did not realize what a grand old place it was.

"On July 4, 1854, my three sisters, two of whom were older than I, and my brother Rufus, who is now on the Philadelphia police force, and myself, went to the mansion to spend the day with the other Baley children. Rufus was younger than I, and it fell upon me to manipulate the fireworks. Of course I was glad of the chance, and right then I thought a nine-year-old boy was not so young after all.

"I wanted to take the fireworks out into a clearing that had been left when the hundreds of pine trees had been planted around the mansion, but the girls said I would have to shoot them from the steps. Among the explosives were some 'instruments of amusement' known as 'double-headed Dutchmen.' They were about the size of my thumb and when they were ignited one explosion sent a portion of it into the air, where a second explosion occurred. I protested against setting the 'Dutchmen' off from the steps, but the girls said I could not go away from the steps. Just as the last one exploded we were called in to dinner. We had not been long at the table when two men, who were under the influence of liquor, came running from the 'Bell' or the 'Blue Bell Tavern,' which was down by the Columbia Bridge, into the house and said the building was on fire. They plainly showed that they had been drinking and they were ordered out. But they began taking out the furniture and the women and girls chased them outside. Then I, being the eldest male present, was sent out to see if the house was burning, there being no evidence of such on the inside. I ran out where I could get a good view of the roof, and then turned and saw the whole roof ablaze. In a mighty short time I was in charge of Rufus and our little sister, who was five years old, hurrying for home, while the other sisters and the members of the Baley family were doing what they could to save the furnishings. Before I got away the fire companies began arriving and the noise of the bells sounded just like the ones that passed here a moment ago.

"The mansion was destroyed and for weeks afterwards I was in fear of being arrested. The 'double-headed Dutchmen' had done their work. Rufus cried all the way home.

"Some time ago there was an inquiry in one of the Philadelphia papers asking for the cause and the date of the destruction of the Lansdowne house, and the paper answered by giving the date and adding that firecrackers manipulated by boys were the cause. Rufus, who is one of the oldest members of the police force in Philadelphia, cut out the question and answer and sent it to me, with a note of inquiry reading 'Can you name the boys?'"

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Beautiful Memorial Hall is regarded by those who recall the architect who planned and carried out the building of the same, and also Horticultural Hall, as in a sense a monument to the memory of one of the most gifted and promising of men—the late Herman Schwartzmann. Handsome, accomplished and brilliant

At the entrance to Lansdowne Drive stands a relic of the days of William Penn,—the quaint little Letitia House, the first brick structure erected in Philadelphia. It was built in 1682 and for many years was used as the State House for the province of Pennsylvania. The Letitia House was taken from its original site in Letitia street and placed in the Park many years ago. The modest dwelling is also called "The Penn Cottage." It was the original residence of the founder of the then "green country town." After the offices of the Provincial Government were transferred from the small house, Penn presented it to his daughter Letitia.

Somewhat beyond the Letitia House stands the old Sweet Briar Mansion, built about 1810, by Samuel Breck, a distinguished citizen and politician of that period. From Sweet Briar a beautiful and interesting view of the river is commanded; and just a little farther on is the picturesque bridge that carries the grand drive across Lansdowne ravine into that part of the Park occupied by the Centennial Exhibition.

Samuel Breck, owner of Sweet Briar, lived through the most eventful period of our nation's history. He saw the British troops enter Boston and heard the cannon thundering at Bunker Hill. He was the only man known who had the proud distinction of clasping the hand of Washington and of Lincoln, and both of these men in Philadelphia. He drafted a bill for the freedom of the slaves and introduced internal improvements which made Pennsylvania the keystone of the Union's arch. "Farmer" Breck, as his neighbors called him, laid the basis of practical farming in Pennsylvania. Very dear to his heart was the bill he drew and championed for the establishment of a common school system in Pennsylvania.

On what was called the Lansdowne estate, in 1876, were erected the principal Centennial buildings. Four hundred and sixty-five acres in the western part of beautiful Fairmount Park were chosen and appropriated as the site of the Centennial Exhibition. The choice was a happy one, and few cities of the world could have supplied a piece of ground so richly adapted to such a purpose. On the bank of the winding, picturesque Schuylkill, with an ample frontage occupying an undulating surface whose average elevation above the river was one hundred feet, with an unlimited water supply, sward, trees, an expansive view, at easy distance from the city, and a network of converging railroads delivering passengers at its gates, the Philadelphia Centennial commanded facilities never equaled by any similar exhibition elsewhere.

On the twenty-fourth of June, 1873, the formal transfer of the grounds was made in the presence of the representatives of the National Government. The Secretary of the Navy read the proclamation announcing and commending the Exhibition. Owing to some informality of phrase the proclamation of the President was not accepted by the various governments to whom it was sent as an official invitation to take part in the Centennial Exhibition. No answers were, consequently, received and the Centennial Commission was thus left in ignorance for some months of what might be the intention of other nations, and delay and embarrassment followed. The omission was rectified the following year by a resolution of Congress directing the President to invite the co-operation of foreign governments in a regular diplomatic form, which called forth prompt and cordial responses.

Mr. John W. Forney was appointed special commissioner to visit Great Britain and Europe to awaken public interest in the Exhibition. The plans for the permanent buildings were made by Herman Schwartzmann and accepted, and Mr. Schwartzmann was named chief of the Department of Engineering. On the tenth of May, 1876, the Centennial Exhibition was formally opened to the public.

The Main Building, an immense structure, covered over twenty acres of land and was built of wrought iron and glass, raised on a solid foundation of masonry and brick. Its length was 1,876 feet, by 464 feet of width, with transepts at both ends and in the middle. An unsuccessful attempt was made to preserve the building.

Memorial Hall is built on a terrace one hundred and twenty-two feet above the level of the Schuylkill and being designed for use as an Industrial and Art Museum, was constructed in the most durable manner. It is three hundred and sixty-five feet long, two hundred and ten feet wide and fifty-nine feet high, surmounted by a dome. It is constructed of glass, iron and solid masonry and was the most valuable and ornate building constructed for the purpose of the Centennial. George's Hill was the site chosen by the architect, Herman Schwartzmann,

for the memorial building; he was, however, as is to be regretted, overruled owing to the fact that it would have increased the cost. On George's Hill Memorial Hall would have dominated and stood as a monument throughout the ages; on its present site it lacks command and is dwarfed.

Horticultural Hall, also designed for a permanent building, stands on Lansdowne Terrace, in full view of the Schuylkill River. The style of architecture is Moresque. The building has a length of nearly four hundred feet; the width one hundred and ninety-three and height seventy-

1876
Machinery Building.
Main Exhibition Building.
Memorial Hall or Art Gallery.
Horticultural Hall
Agricultural Hall
1876
Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1875, by LONGACRE & CO., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

two. Thirty-five acres of ornamental ground, including an extensive system of sunken gardens, surround the Hall.

The pecuniary result of the Centennial Exhibition was successful. From its opening on the tenth of May to its final close on November 10, 10,164,489 persons passed through its gates, of whom 8,047,601 paid admission fees, amounting to $3,833,636.49. The sale of the buildings and royalties amounted to nearly $5,000,000. Thus this beautiful and truly sylvan city west of the Schuylkill.

Twelve hundred acres were included in the original plan of Philadelphia. The city now lying east and west of the Schuylkill embraces eighty-two thousand seven hundred acres, so that the great metropolis now covers a territory numbering one hundred and twenty-nine square miles, an extent not exceeded by any American or European capital except the city of London.

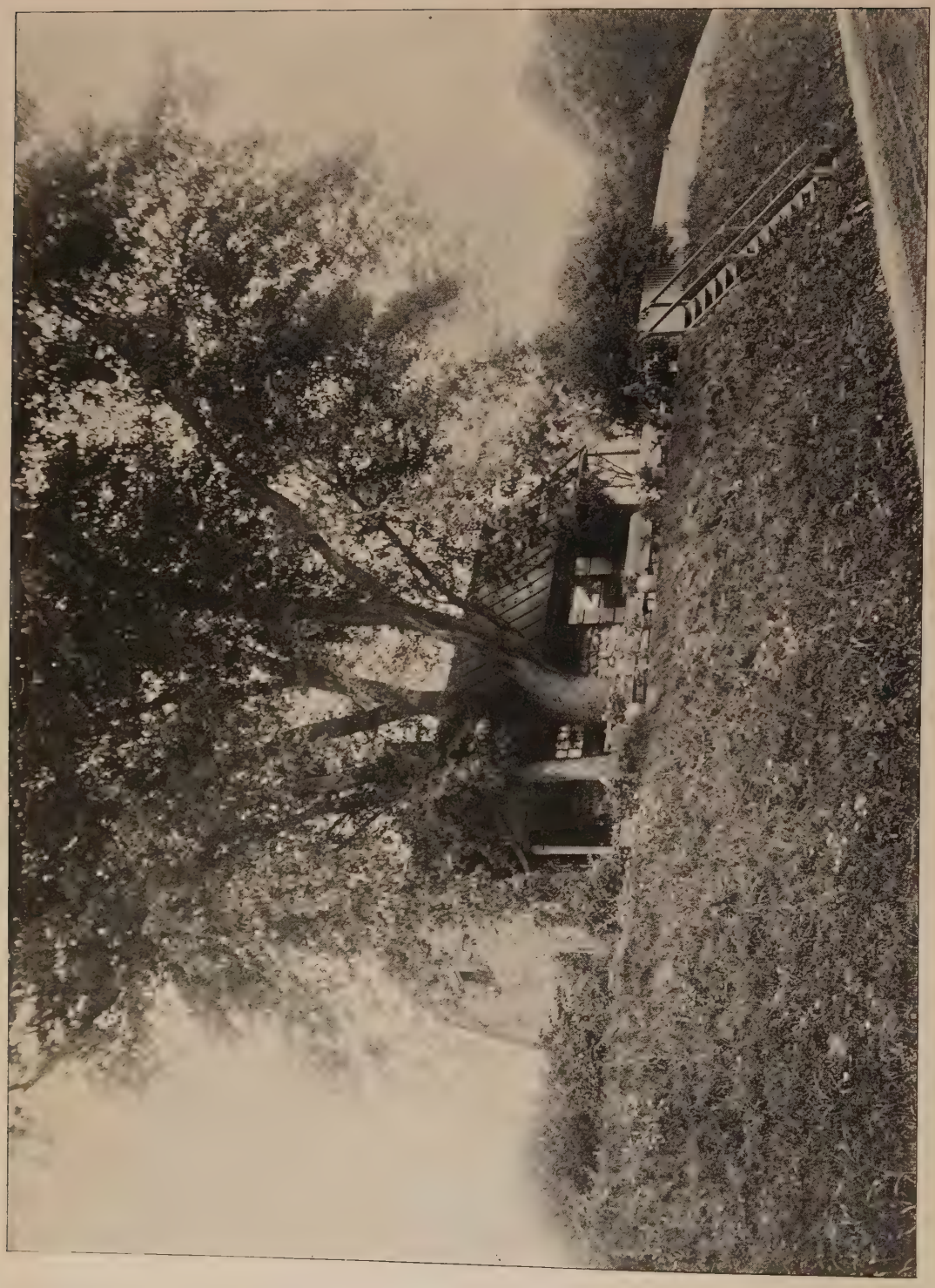
BELMONT, WEST FAIRMOUNT PARK.

after repaying the loan of $1,500,000 made by the United States Government, and providing for all expenses, the Board of Finance was able to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent upon all instalments paid in between May 1, 1873, and January 1, 1876, and in addition to this to return to the shareholders a dividend of $1.73 per share on each share of stock.

The Centennial Exhibition did much towards the growth and influence of West Philadelphia. Progression in all directions has made great strides during the last quarter of a century in

The site of the old city is nearly a level plain, while West Philadelphia rises to an elevation of from 112 to 120 feet. Philadelphia has been called the "City of Homes." The name applies especially to West Philadelphia which is a veritable "city of homes," moreover, one of the most beautiful suburban cities in the Union.

The favorite retreat in West Park is Belmont, and the scenery from Belmont Hill is most beautiful. Belmont Mansion was at one time the home of William Peters, a Tory, and later on of his son, Richard Peters, a staunch patriot, a man



TOM MOORE'S COTTAGE, WEST FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Out on the bank of the Schuylkill, above the Columbia Railroad Bridge, stands a little one-story house, said to have been the abode of the famous Irish poet, Tom Moore, while in this country. The story told is believed by many.

prominent in the affairs of the State and nation and Judge of the United States District Court for thirty-nine years. Here were entertained the most distinguished men of the day,—Talleyrand, Louis Philippe, Lafayette, Baron von Steuben and others. Here Franklin came to sing merry songs and tell queer stories. Here Jefferson rode on horseback to talk with the Judge about independence. Here Washington often came to dine with Judge Peters and on one occasion, at the request of the Judge, Washington dug a hole in the ground with a cane and planted a Spanish chestnut. The original chestnut tree died, but its descendant still lives by the side of the mansion. When Lafayette made his last visit to America he planted a walnut tree at Belmont, which grew and thrived and is still in vigor.

Tom Moore's Cottage is one of the features of interest in the West Park. Out on the bank of the Schuylkill above Columbia Railroad Bridge stands a little one-story house. There is nothing especially attractive in its appearance; probably it would receive but little attention did there not cling to it an interesting tradition. It is said that it was once the home of the famous Irish poet, Tom Moore, while in this country, and lovers of his flowing melodies delight to visit the small abode, the ground he once trod being hallowed. They firmly deny that there is no good foundation for the legend and bring forth many facts to prove their case.

"He was a frequent visitor," it is told, "at the hospitable home of the Bards at Ormiston, and at the mansion of Judge Peters, the lovely Belmont. This little cottage was midway between the two. Add to this fact that it is a counterpart of his own house at Sloperton, and of his little Mayfield cabin." If more proof is needed, his admirers continue, "a letter from a member of the Bard family at the time of his visit here states that one of his poems was written at this cottage, and furthermore that it suggested the lines:

" 'I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled across the green elms, that a cottage was near.' "

In his correspondence with his mother, he writes, "Only in Philadelphia had I one wish to pause in all my travels in America." This is quite in contrast with his severe strictures on America and Americans in general, and the cause, say his admirers, was "the little cabin on the Schuylkill." They also bring forward the poem, "Alone by the Schuylkill, a wanderer strayed," and "Where Schuylkill undulates through banks of bloom," to give greater weight to their claim.

On the other hand, it is maintained that there is no foundation for the pretty story. Moore was in Philadelphia but ten days, and during that time he was fêted, flattered and dined, and his company much sought after by literary people. He had no time, if he had the inclination, to become a tenant of this insignificant house. But, to further disprove the story, Edward Waln, who was a boy at Ridgeland in 1815, and lived there for many years after, wrote to Russell Thayer, Park Superintendent, in 1883, that he had never heard of the place being called Tom Moore's cottage while he resided there. The house in his early days was known as "Aunt Cornelia's," this being the name of an old woman who lived there and made her living as a washerwoman, adding occasionally a few pennies to her income by the sale of ginger cakes and spruce beer.

While Tom Moore may not have resided at the cottage, he may have visited it in his strolls from Ormiston to Belmont, and its picturesque surroundings might well have called forth poetic verses. In truth, in "His Lines on Leaving Philadelphia," he speaks of some unusual attraction along the banks of the Schuylkill:

"The stranger is gone but he will not forget,
When at home he shall talk of the toils he has known,
To tell with a sigh what endearments he met
As he strayed by the waves of the Schuylkill —alone."

It may be that Aunt Cornelia's cottage sheltered some pretty maid who smiled upon the poet and that the word "alone" may have been added perhaps for the sake of rhyme or it may be for prudence. In the same poem Moore says:

"And here in this lone little wood I exclaimed,
With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
Who would blush when I praised her and weep if I blamed,
How best could I live and how calm could I die."

There is a charm in tradition. Through it the cottage became Moore's very own, and stands to-day as the one-time abode of the famous poet. So let it remain.

CHAMOUNIX, WEST FAIRMOUNT PARK.

The old mansion at Chamounix was built in 1802 by George Plumstead and named by him "Montpelier." Later Benjamin Johnson became the owner and the estate remained in his possession until, in the Centennial year, it became the property of the Park, when the name was changed to Chamounix

The name Chamounix calls up a vision of a little Alpine village clustered in the shadow of lofty mountains. Mont Blanc, with sparkling crown of snow, rises pure and majestic in the distance, the icy tongue of the Glacier des Boisson reaches out hungrily into the little valley so filled with the perfume of the pines, so filled with the sound of the rush and gurgle of the mountain streams and the musical tinkle of cow-bells. Such is the picture that first comes at the thought of Chamounix. But still another vision of beauty can be conjured up by this name. Although it lacks the grandeur of the first, it has nevertheless a charm and individuality of its own. This picture is of an old mansion, quaint, hospitable, perched on a high bluff far above the Schuylkill. All around stretch spacious upland meadows, and at the foot of the hill nestles a little lake, almost hidden among the trees. A charming old house is the one in question, bespeaking as it does the hospitality of other days, the broad hall and large, pleasant rooms being mute witnesses to the generous-hearted man that planned them. At a short distance is an old-fashioned garden enclosed with box-bush, its pungent fragrance bringing the memories of old English gardens, and of trim walks bordered with this favorite bush, for few were the homes of early days that did not have the ever-faithful box-bush. Behind the garden is a little old house where the servants were quartered, who ministered to the needs of the great folks in the mansion. All around stand large trees, for everything connected with the mansion seems to partake of the spirit of spaciousness and breadth.

Perhaps it was the broad meadows that undulate all around, or it may have been the glorious view stretching indefinitely over the Schuylkill and the hills beyond that whispered to the first comer to "build it generously." But at all events the very trees seem to have caught the spirit and hold out vast arms of leafy greenness to entice the wayfarer to their comforting shade. Far below, like a ribbon of silver, winds the Schuylkill; the boats on its placid waters look almost like toy crafts. Across the river the marble columns of Laurel Hill point silently upwards, carrying the thoughts of the gazer at Chamounix from their quiet restfulness to the eternal depths of the blue expanse above. Beyond rises the spire of a little church, the smoke of many factories and the homes of happy families: on the one hand the peacefulness of those who have laid down life's cares and anxieties, and on the other the endless turmoil of those who are struggling with its grim necessities, its bitter disappointments and its alluring ambitions.

The old mansion at Chamounix was built in 1802 by George Plumstead, and named by him "Montpelier." Little historic interest environs it. Although Clement Plumstead and others of that name were among the distinguished members of the bar in the early days of Philadelphia, this member of the family seems to be but little known. The mansion was at that time almost too far from the city limits and from the centre of fashion along the Schuylkill for its owners to have participated in the gay life of the times even if they had desired.

Later the mansion passed into the hands of Benjamin Johnson, who built to the original house, adding what is now the front. As originally constructed it faced the Schuylkill. The dwelling is still visited by members of the Johnson family. One old lady in the city recalls her bridal festivities in the ancient mansion which she often returns to, going over in memory that day many years ago when it was gay with her wedding party. Benjamin Johnson retained possession of the estate until, in the Centennial year, it became the property of the Park, when the name Chamounix was given. It is a beautiful spot, its lilacs, its honeysuckles and its box-bush being quaint, old-time reminders of when the beauties of nature were more dear to the people than now that the restless search after wealth is never-ending.

In the outlying parts of Fairmount Park are many old houses that tell of colonial times. Too far removed in the olden days from the city to be the residence of those prominent in the State and national affairs, or the centre of the gay and fashionable life of the times, they have little historic interest, yet many Park visitors have wondered as to their history now that they belong to the people and to the greatest park in the country.

Such an one is Greenland, situated at the West Park terminus of the trolley bridge across the Schuylkill. It is built on an eminence overlooking the Schuylkill. Fine shade trees surround it and through their leafy branches a glint of the waters of the Schuylkill is seen. Various families lived in it, but its most noted resident

was Dr. Lackey M. Service, who was known far and wide as a physician. In those days it was a comfortable farmhouse and hither Dr. Service brought his bride in 1846, and they lived in it until it was sold to the Park, and became, as many of the old mansions, a restaurant and resting place for Park visitors.

Greenland, although an unpretentious farmhouse, nevertheless has some traditions. It is told that Washington and some of his companions dined at the farm, and while there planted two chestnut trees. During the war of the Rebellion these trees were struck by lightning and fell, and Dr. Service treasured among his most prized

THE HOME OF JESSE AND REBECCA GEORGE, DONORS OF GEORGE'S HILL.

Their magnificent gift to Fairmount Park in 1868 will render their names household words while the city endures. Eighty-three acres, including George's Hill were donated to the Park by Jesse and Rebecca George.

In other days it was far prettier than now. The land stretched away in broad acres of rolling grain, of green meadows and wooded hillside. No trolleys or railroads wound their serpentine tracks over the landscape or blackened the air with their smoke. All was quiet and peaceful, and far in the distance Philadelphia lay, the outlines of its buildings dimly showing through the haze.

relics two canes made from the wood. It is also said that a part of Lafayette's library had been stored in a little room to the right as one enters. Before Dr. Service lived at the farmhouse a family by the name of Scott occupied the place. When they took possession, these musty books were found, and not realizing their priceless value, they carried them out into the yard and made a bonfire of them. Thus the second tradi-

tion went up in smoke and the old house, denuded of all evidence of its claim to a page in the annals of history, quit the business of tradition-making.

One of the great beauties of the West Park is George's Hill. The good ship "Gloucester" anchored off the little town of Chester in the spring of the year 1708 after a long and wearisome trip across the Atlantic. The pilgrims were stout-hearted and faced the journey and trials to come with courage and fortitude. One little group, however, while looking out hopefully at their new country, did so with saddened faces, for below lay one little member of the family cold in death. Richard George and his wife Jane, with their nine children, must take possession of their new home with one empty chair in their midst, for the little Richard had died on the voyage across.

Thus came to the hospitable shores of Pennsylvania the ancestors of Jesse and Rebecca George, whose magnificent gift to Fairmount Park in 1868, will make their names household words while the city endures.

Since 1682 their relatives and friends had been coming over. The members of the sect of Friends had suffered much persecution in Wales and sought an asylum here immediately after the first coming of Penn. One of these early Welsh settlers was David George, so that Richard and his wife had friends and relatives to whom to go on their first arrival. The first of the name had already secured land on what is now the western boundary of the Park, and in the same neighborhood Richard and his wife took up their residence. Jesse and Rebecca George were direct descendants of these early settlers, and being the sole survivors of the family, all the property left came to them. Thus they were the owners of what is now known as George's Hill, and much contiguous land.

In 1868 the Commissioners of Fairmount Park were devising means to preserve the purity of the water supply of Philadelphia. It was decided to enlarge the boundaries of the Park in order to do this, and George's Hill was one of the properties it was thought best to secure if possible. While discussing the matter Jesse George accompanied by his friend, Samuel L. Smedley, appeared before the Commission on Land Purchases and most agreeably surprised them by stating that he and his sister desired to donate eighty-three acres, including George's Hill, as part of the Park. It was a beautiful scene and one long to be remembered by those present.

The old man was eighty-three years of age yet hale and hearty, and his countenance beamed with benevolence as he contemplated the pleasure that he was about to give irrevocably to thousands of people then living and millions yet to come. He said: "We give this land for the health and enjoyment of the people forever, and should be glad if our example would influence others to do as we are doing." On December 22, 1868, Jesse George and Rebecca George executed deeds to the city in fee, reserving an annuity to him of $4,000 and to her of $1,000. These annuities ceased with their lives. Rebecca George died November 10, 1869, and Jesse George died February 14, 1873, so that they virtually added eight-three acres to the people's pleasure-ground free of cost to the city.

The Lansdowne drive from Girard avenue to George's Hill was opened in 1869. It was made a great occasion by the Park Commissioners, and many distinguished guests were present. None, however, was more honored than Jesse George, the generous giver of this tract "to the people forever." In an address made that day he gives a quaint picture of life in the beginning of the century on the banks of the Schuylkill. "I can recollect the time," he said, "when scarcely any houses had been built west of Independence Hall. In those days we crossed the Schuylkill on floating bridges at Market street and Fairmount. Everything about us was then in a primitive condition. The dam across the Schuylkill was not built, and I can remember the time when it was our custom to breakfast on the finest shad, fresh from the fisheries in the river opposite. Our neighbors were few. Among them was Judge Peters, who frequently entertained us with anecdotes of men and times of the Revolution. He would always take a seat by the old-fashioned chimney-corner in the kitchen in preference to the parlor, in memory of our forefathers, with whom he used to hold friendly chats." Thus, while the gayety of fashionable life was going on in the fine mansions along the banks of the Schuylkill not many miles to the west were living friends who were to do that which would make them remembered while Philadelphia and Fairmount remain.

The hill on the west side of the Park is a spur of the first ridge west of the Delaware of all that rise and traverse the State in a parallel direction between the city and the Alleghanies. It commands a view as far as the eye can reach over the Schuylkill, the city, the Delaware and New Jersey, and is one of the loveliest spots on the people's magnificent pleasure-ground. The title from 1682, when it was in William Penn's name, until it was conveyed to the city of Philadelphia, has always been vested in members of the Society of Friends. The house still stands in which Jesse George lived a peaceful life which illustrated the principles of the religious society to which he belonged. Jesse and Rebecca George have in their gift left to the city of Philadelphia a natural monument grander than any triumphal arch that could be erected to their memory.

"Solitude" is one of the interesting features of the West Park. John Penn, the eldest son of Thomas Penn, who owned one-half of the province, was in Philadelphia after the Revolution. He had a nervous affection which rendered him averse to noise and bustle. Early in 1784 he purchased fifteen acres on the west banks of the Schuylkill and named it from the Duke of Wurtemberg's "The Solitude," a name very characteristic of the new purchase. "Solitude" was thought by Mr. Penn to be a "dear bargain," but it is nevertheless a beautiful spot and most solitary.

"SOLITUDE," ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

"Solitude," the little house on the west bank of the Schuylkill was built by John Penn, grandson of William Penn. It was erected in 1784. The Zoological Garden now occupies the famous tract once known as "Solitude."

In the spring of 1784, whilst the builders were busy erecting "Solitude," John Penn set out on a long journey through Pennsylvania. He returned towards the close of the year, and lived for a time on the plantation, taking possession of the principal house in 1785. It was just large enough for a bachelor, small but cozy. He evidently expected few guests and was much puzzled to find quarters when friends came to visit him.

"Only one chamber in the house being finished," he said, "that namely where I slept—and the ladies being inclined to eat, they sat in the offices, and some meat was cooked and brought them."

"Solitude" is a square house of the dimensions of twenty-six by twenty-six feet. On the first floor was a large parlor twenty-six by seventeen feet, fronting the Schuylkill and opening with glass doors upon a portico, from which there was a fine view up and down the river, terminating at the south with the once-wooded altitude of Fairmount showing at that time the ramparts and mounds along the sides and at the top which formed the British intrenchments during the time when Sir William Howe's army was in occupation of the city. On the other side the hills stretched away toward the falls, crowned with fine old trees and a charming and varied view of river, ravine and rocks. The western side of the dwelling was principally occupied by a hall of nine feet in width extending along the entire western front. The cellars, it is told, were well stocked with wines.

Mr. Penn had social neighbors. The good fellows who were members of the State in Schuylkill met in pleasant weather at their castle on the Warner farm, which was just north of "Solitude," where Girard Avenue Bridge now touches the northern shore. Governor John Penn, called the elder, resided at Lansdowne just above, and farther on was Judge Richard Peters.

VIEW OF MANAYUNK.

As seen in the old days from the west bank of the Schuylkill. Once a village, now part of Philadelphia and a busy manufacturing centre.

Many curious stories have been handed down respecting "Solitude." There is a popular fancy even to the present day to associate all old houses having more than ordinary interest with the possession of curious underground passages leading to unexpected and secret places. It is told that at "Solitude" there was a subterranean passage which led to the kitchen and dining-room or "offices," as John Penn called them. A similar passage leading to the river was also said

to exist. After John Penn's return to England he built a magnificent mansion at Stoke Pogis, in Bucks, England, and laid out a grand park. He died at Stoke Pogis, June, 1834.

After Penn went to England "Solitude," if occupied, was in the possession of a caretaker. He never returned to America to reside. At "Solitude" John Penn gave a memorable fête champêtre. The company was received by the host in his little home, but the entertainment was lavishly furnished beneath tents and marquees. This social reunion was held the last time that a Penn was at "Solitude." The property continued for some years without a tenant and at length became a part of Fairmount Park under authority of Act of Assembly of 1867. It remained an object of historical interest until the Zoological Society was granted possession of that part of the Park for the purpose of the institution. The old mansion forms a notable attraction of the enclosure.

The beautiful Garden of the Philadelphia Zoological Society was established in 1874. The Garden covers about thirty-five acres of ground situated on the bank of the Schuylkill River, at the southern extremity of West Fairmount Park. The laying out of the Garden, with the buildings and enclosures for animals, cost nearly half a million dollars. It is the finest zoological garden in the country.

In the West Park is the beautiful Smith Memorial monument, the site selected for the same being ideal. It is on the Concourse drive at the intersection of the entrances to the Park and Forty-first street and Lansdowne drive. The design is original and unique, suggesting nothing in the way of foreign imitation. The architecture of the monument is in the order of the Italian Renaissance. It is in two sections, one on each side of the Concourse with a pedestal stage for two main columns Doric in style.

Near Horticultural Hall and sheltered by the woods are huge greenhouses, which yearly produce the most beautiful blooms. It is the most extensive nursery in the city.

Many of the beautiful drives of the West Park lead across the bridges that span the Schuylkill to the romantic and picturesque Wissahickon which, while on the east side, is part of the Park through the midst of which the winding river flows.

Beautiful West Fairmount Park, West Philadelphia's crowning glory, full of historic interest and rich in romance and possessing countless charms and each succeeding year adding new gems in nature's tributes! The grand old trees that tower above the multitudes of flowers and plants adorn their surroundings, and have in their years witnessed many and great changes in people and things. Men may come and men may go, but throughout time will Fairmount Park remain a diadem of royal beauty for Philadelphia, and how greatly would the good Quaker and founder of our beautiful city wonder could he behold the marvelous changes that have been wrought since the "Sylvan City" of other days was planned!

In West Philadelphia he would find a nearer approach to his idea of "homes with gardens," than in old Philadelphia now crowded and overshadowed by its many-storied dwellings and its hum of busy life ever on the rush, ever crowding on and on, heedless of the fact that at its best the span is short and that beyond lies eternity.

THE ACADEMY AND COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

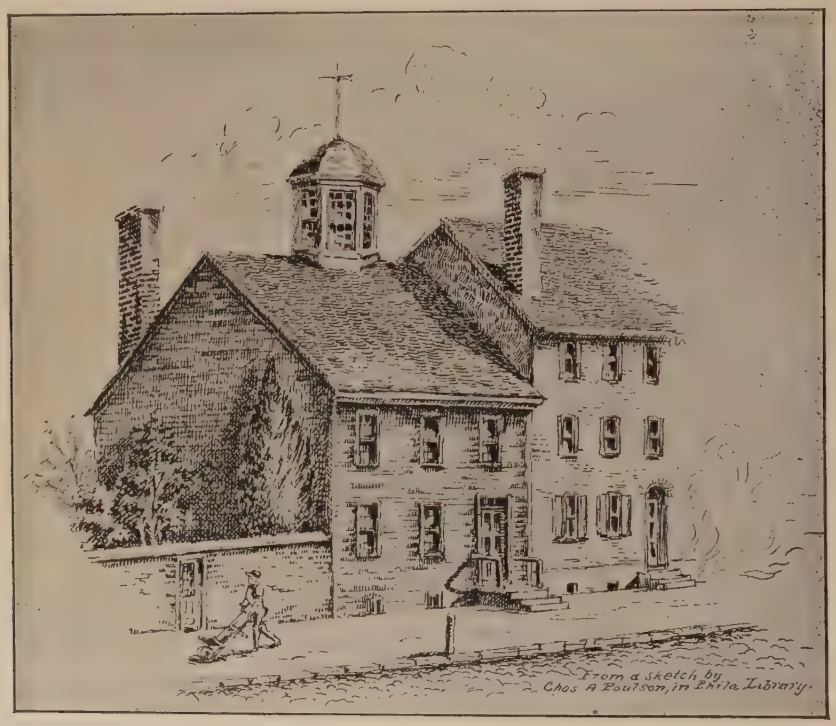
In 1689 the Friends originated the Friends' Public School in Philadelphia. The City Academy was begun in 1750 under the exertions and auspices of Dr. Franklin It was originally built for Whitefield's Meeting House.

# University of Pennsylvania and the Drexel Institute

XVII.

THOSE who view the University of to-day will find it in strong contrast with its earlier condition. The home of the city academy, began in 1750 under the exertions and auspices of Dr. Franklin, was originally built for Whitefield's Meeting House. In 1741, the Academy started with a subscription sum of £2,600. In 1753 it was created a "college," and in 1779 "the university." The first charter was granted in 1751 and the second in 1755. The institution was designated "The College and Academy of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania" and was empowered to grant degrees.

In 1789, owing to certain political troubles, the latter charter was withdrawn, and "The University of the State of Pennsylvania" was incorporated and invested with the rights and properties of the College. The difficulties between the two were finally adjusted, and in 1791 the charter at present in force was granted under the title "The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania." The University of Pennsylvania was the first institution chartered as a University in the United States. The first commencement was held on May 17, 1751, when Paul Jackson, Jacob Duché, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Magaw, Hugh Williamson, James Latta and John Morgan received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.




FIRST ANATOMICAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The home of Dr. Wm. Shippen, on North Fourth Street, above High, the site of the old Yohe Hotel. The first medical school in the American Colonies was established in 1765.

In 1875 the University was moved from its ancient site on Ninth street above Chestnut, to its present fine location west of the Schuylkill. The University of Pennsylvania was not, a decade ago, as beautiful as now. There were a few stone buildings of a strange green hue, a few grass plots, unadorned, and all enclosed with iron railings. The University has become a grand place, justly the pride of beautiful West

Philadelphia. Fifty-six acres and thirty-two buildings are numbered, and a campus with garden spots full of bloom where the spreading branches of many trees cast a shadow. There are memorial tablets and memorial towers, statues, ivy-covered halls; there is beauty and grandeur everywhere within the shadow of old Penn's walls. Standing in the midst of the campus it is difficult to think that the site of the University is in the very heart of a great city and not in some fair open country region. It has an atmosphere peculiarly its own.

new, and the Pepper Clinical Laboratory, which Dr. William Pepper built beside the hospital at a cost of $50,000, was erected in 1895. The Dormitories to the westward, on Woodland avenue above Thirty-seventh street, came the following year. The Museum of Arts and Sciences on the east was completed a year later and the Law School building at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut streets was then added to the institution, which has also a Physical Laboratory, the cost of which is quoted at $250,000. Houston Hall is one of the many additions. The Veterinary Hospital,

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1802 TO 1829, (ERECTED FOR PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.)

The University of Pennsylvania occupied the "President's House" on Ninth Street, which Washington refused to occupy as being too grand and expensive for him. This and an octagonal building of the Medical Department which had been erected in 1807, were torn down in the summer of 1829, and the buildings were constructed in time for the fall lectures.

The sudden stir and awakening of renewed vigor and stable purpose in the University that began about ten years ago is due to the late Dr. William Pepper, the energetic, whole-souled and beloved provost of other days. The new buildings that began to spring up about the few old green ones started with the Library in 1893. At about the same time the Laboratory of Hygiene, the gift of Henry C. Lea, reared its walls, the Wistar Institute, for which General Isaac Wistar gave $250,000, was being built a square to the west. The large brick Chemical Laboratory at Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets, the gift of the Harrison family, was added to the University. The Agnew Pavilion, given by Dr. D. Hayes Ag-

the Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine and the imposing Dental Building all were built within the last ten years.

The credit of the University of Pennsylvania's continued growth—a theme which Philadelphians never tire of—since the death of William Pepper, who was ever the honored professor of the students, is given to Charles Custis Harrison, the present provost. Mr. Harrison devotes much of his time to the University to which he has donated $1,000,000.

One of the charms of the University is viewed in the beautiful Botanical Gardens with their trim symmetrical and picturesque paths leading into

a wilderness of retired nooks, vocal with the chirping of birds, the rustle of leaves and musical ripple of the tiny waterfalls. The Botanical Gardens cover three acres of ground, rich in luxuriant growths, trees, shrubs, vines and many plants of great value to science. It is a valley of gardens, with stones and boulders, tiny ponds and lakes full of fish and aquatic plants. Throughout the spot is full of beauty and its very quiet is charming and restful.

kind in the United States. The "Towne School," founded in 1855, has been reorganized and developed into several technical and scientific departments which have in a measure overshadowed the classical departments. The Dental School was organized in 1878, the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in 1881, the Veterinary School and Hospital in 1882, the School of Biology and the Graduate Department of Philosophy in 1883, the School for Nurses in 1888, the

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1829,
Ninth Street, above Chestnut; built on the site formerly occupied by the Presidential Mansion.

The dormitory system Provost Harrison has fostered and to his efforts the result is mainly due. Quietly he raised $600,000 for the purpose. When the plan is completed there will be a beautiful chapel and a great dining hall will be incorporated, and the University of Pennsylvania will have a dormitory system equal to any in existence.

The Medical School was founded in 1765, the Law School in 1805, and each is the oldest of its

Graduate School for Women and the School of Architecture in 1891, and the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology in 1892.

The halls of the University Library are adorned with pictures, statuary, casts, carving and archæological relics from Babylonia and elsewhere. Curious and valuable prints and books are displayed within glass cases. Among them, the first edition of Horace printed in Venice about 1470; autograph copies of books of Martin

COLLEGE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the year 1749 the University of Pennsylvania traces its origin. A charitable school was the modest basis of its future growth. In 1875 the University was removed from its ancient site on Ninth Street, above Chestnut, to the present fine tract of ground west of the Schuylkill.

MEDICAL HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Luther, Browning and many other distinguished authors. The books of the Library which were in 1872 only 3,000 now number about 150,000 bound volumes and over 50,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets. These are kept in the fire-proof stack-room at the rear. Among them are books presented by Louis XVI, including a set of the famous and in these days rare "Encyclopédie" to which Voltaire contributed and which a century ago created a great sensation. The University possesses an almost complete set of public documents, "blue-books," and public laws of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, gifts from the several governments. The extensive Bechstein collection of works in German philology and literature, and the rich Macaulay library of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese literature are among the late additions of great importance.

The Archæological Museum, which formerly occupied the upper part of Library Hall, is now displayed in its fine building south of Spruce street. It is one of the most interesting collections of its kind in the United States. The collections are extensive in American archæology and the illustration of folk-lore and rich in the remains of the extinct Babylonian and Egyptian civilization.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Southwest corner Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets.
The Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1790 and reorganized in 1850.

Franklin Field, the athletic field for student games, and the great Gymnasium are among Penn's glories, and within sight of the Schuylkill the ancient University reigns in strength and honor.

A walk through the many buildings and the fifty-six acres of the grounds owned by the University will show how the institution has grown since Benjamin Franklin, on December 11, 1750, penned the notice and printed it: "Notice is

hereby given that the Trustees of the Academy of Philadelphia intend (God willing) to open the same on Monday of January next, wherein youth will be taught the Latin, Greek, English, French and German languages, together with History, Geography, Chronology, Logic, Rhetoric, also Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, Geometry, Algebra, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, Astronomy, Drawing in Perspective and other Mathematical Sciences; with Natural and Mechanical Philosophy agreeable to the Constitution heretofore published at the rate of £4 per annum and twenty shillings entrance."

The Dormitory Halls bear appropriate individual names, donors having been accorded by the Trustees the privilege of naming the building or group of buildings erected through funds contributed for that purpose. These names will come, in after years, to be happily associated in the minds of old Penn's graduates with the memories of their University career. All England is filled with such associations.

All that is good and fit for our American life can be developed by the powerful influence wielded by a great university and each year adds greater vigor to the influence of the Alma Mater of our American men.

HOWARD HOUSTON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Howard Houston Hall, the Home of the Houston Club, is a beautiful and picturesque building, and exists as a club-house for the daily use of the students It was built as a memorial, and no expense has been spared to render it the equal of any club-house in the country.

But a few blocks removed from the historic University of Pennsylvania is another educational institution of vast importance, of which West Philadelphia is justly proud, namely the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry. The building was completed in 1891, and opened to the public the following year.

A monument to the memory of a good citizen and a worthy man is the Drexel Institute at Thirty-second and Chestnut streets. The site in the long ago was, it is said, occupied by an old inn called the "Black Castle" and in later years by the Kean homestead. The institution was founded by the late Anthony J. Drexel for the promotion of education in art, science and industry.

The chief object of the Institute is the extension and improvement of industrial education as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women. It was the founder's desire that the organization should be comprehensive, providing liberal means of culture for the many through lectures, evening classes, a library and a museum.

Anthony J. Drexel was one of the most famous of American bankers. In his work of founding the great Institute, which throughout time will bear his honored name, he was encouraged and ably assisted by the advice of his life-long friend, the late George W. Childs, the philanthropist, whose name is associated with good works and generous acts.

DREXEL INSTITUTE,
Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Drexel donated $2,000,000 for the Institute. The building, with recent additions, is extensive and imposing. It is constructed of light buff brick with terra cotta ornamentations, and is classic Renaissance in style. "It is entered by a richly decorated portal on Chestnut street, which leads to a portico enriched with colored marbles, and thence to a spacious central court, sixty-five feet square and open to the roof, it being covered with a decorated ceiling, with a cen-

tral area of stained glass. Surrounding this superb court are galleries, enclosed by arcades, and leading to the laboratories, class-rooms, studios, etc., which occupy the upper floors. On the main floor, in addition to the features mentioned, are a library and reading room, in which is a rare collection of manuscripts presented by Mr. George W. Childs, a museum well supplied with examples of art work, a lecture hall with seats for three hundred students, and a large auditorium capable of seating fifteen hundred persons. This Institute is under the charge of Dr. James MacAlister, the well-known recent superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools. The rates of tuition are low, with many free scholarships, and there are departments of art, science and all the branches of a business and industrial training. The Drexel Institute is one of the most promising of those educational institutions which have adopted the latest ideas of physical, industrial, and artistic training, and is unsurpassed by any educational building in the world in appointments, laboratory facilities, and the architectural beauty and general adaptation to its purpose of the edifice."

Of schools, public and private, West Philadelphia numbers many. Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Haverford and Villa Nova colleges are classed among the educational institutions of Philadelphia and West Philadelphia.

VIEW IN THE GREAT COURT

# The Charitable and Benevolent Institutions of West Philadelphia

XVIII.

A GREAT glory to a city are its charitable institutions and nothing speaks more eloquently of the humanity of man. Charity is the fundamental principle of a good life and the guide to eternal happiness, for in true charity all Christian virtues are blended. The number of charitable institutions in West Philadelphia may well be a matter of appreciation to the people of the city west of the Schuylkill. While many of the institutions are of recent date, there are those whose history is old in years.

BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE.

The City Almshouse, popularly known as "Blockley," which occupies a large establishment South of the University, has attached to it the City Charity Hospital, now known as the Philadelphia Hospital, founded in 1732.

The Blockley Almshouse, so named, occupies grounds separated by Spruce street from those of the University of Pennsylvania. It is the public refuge or asylum for the pauper class of the city exclusive of the countless private charitable institutions of the city. The Almshouse, with its annexes and adjunct buildings, occupies some one hundred and thirty acres of ground. Connected with it is the Philadelphia Hospital. It is the oldest institution of the kind in the country and includes a department for the insane poor. It was established in 1732 and has an average daily population of about four thousand inmates.

The very large tract of ground north of Market street, south of Haverford avenue, west of Forty-second street and east of Forty-ninth street, is

n's Department (upper) PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. Women's Department (lower).

occupied by the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, known to many as "Kirkbride's Hospital." The Hospital buildings, which are for the two sexes, are built of stone. About one hundred and eleven acres are comprised in the grounds with their grand old trees. Part is laid out as a park and the remainder is cultivated as a farm. This institution is a branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Like the parent hospital from which it branched off in 1841, it is supported entirely by private contributions, bequests, and fees from patients, there being a certain number of beds maintained for the indigent insane.

Several unusual stories are told of the work that has been done among the crippled inmates, many of whom, though incurable, must look forward to long lives that would be dreary but for some occupation. The man who does all the printing for the institution, a born cripple with no legs below the knee and hands and arms that seem weak and poor, learned his trade at the printing outfit in the basement where he now works cheerily and profitably.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The Philadelphia Home for Incurables, Forty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue (Darby Road), came into existence during the great financial crisis of 1877. At the beginning, just one dollar, a few brave and ardent women and a kind physician; then a public meeting to enlist sympathy for the incurably ill, a modest little cottage rented and the work was begun.

The Philadelphia Home for Incurables, one of the most interesting and important of the many worthy charities of our great city, is situated at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Woodland avenue. The Home was organized and incorporated in 1877. The buildings and grounds occupy about five acres.

Two other of the inmates, placed there because of spinal injuries beyond the help of physicians or surgeons, studied telegraphy at the Home, and one of them improving in health is now employed in New York. The other died just as he was about to enter an office in Baltimore.

One of the young women makes considerable money by the manufacture and sale of artificial flowers for millinery uses. She was instructed in her craft by another patient, since dead, and now has a thriving business. She is her own

manager as well as her own employer, buying her stock and placing her goods at profit.

In the rear of the Woodland Avenue Home and facing on Gray's Ferry Road stands the Wilson Memorial, where are received the children not yet old enough to be admitted to the older and parent institution. There are twenty-three little ones there now, and as Miss Kelly, the matron, says, "They are good because they are kept busy with work as well as play."

Even these small patients are being taught homely but useful tasks. There is a sewing hour for the girls, while the boys learn to polish brasses iron working, leather moulding, practical designing and similar trades which call for little or no walking.

The "settlement workers" have found several cripples unable to leave their homes and often ill cared for, and have effected decided changes for the better. In two cases the patients were not only provided with clothes and proper medical attendance but have been taught "how to do things." One, instructed at home, is now making money with her needle. The other, a boy of seventeen, is called for every day, taken to school and later brought home; he is learning bookkeeping and stenography.

RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES.
Northwest Corner of Lancaster Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

or to cane chairs. Scarcely one of either sex able to get about at all but knows perfectly how to make a bed or lay a table, and is so proud of that ability as to be almost pathetically eager to display it to visitors. There is a great sunny playroom filled with all those things supposed to make the strongest appeal to a child's heart, and yet again and again one or another of the child cripples will by choice slip away to practice some little task by which he or she may "help along Miss Kelly."

The work done in instructing the cripples in the industrial schools is distinctly individual. There is no attempt made anywhere to bring them into classes or particularly adapt the regular work to their infirmities. Yet it is in these same schools that many such unfortunates are now studying

The Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, northwest corner of Lancaster avenue and Thirty-third street, was started in 1892, in a large building at the corner of Twenty-second and Pine streets, which was rented and altered at considerable expense by the Trustees. After an occupancy of three years the accommodations proved inadequate for the increasing number of patients, and in 1895 the premises at the corner of Thirty-third and Lancaster avenue were purchased. The building upon this lot is most commodious and as rapidly as funds would permit, it has been enlarged, and improvements have been made, which have rendered it quite complete.

The Legislature has made the Hospital four successive appropriations; two free beds, for

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN.
Fifty-eighth Street and Greenway Avenue.

which $10,000 were donated, have been endowed and several legacies, one of which amounted to $5,000, have furthered the good work. Near Malvern, Chester County, Pa., the Hospital owns a farm containing forty-six acres used as a Country Branch, or Sanitarium of the present Hospital.

The Burd Orphan Asylum, on Market street beyond Sixty-third, stands in Delaware County, just outside the county line. The buildings, of gray stone, are in the midst of forty-five acres of ground. The architecture is of the English Gothic type, plain but attractive. It was founded by Eliza H. Burd, widow of Edward Shippen Burd, in 1848. The present building was opened in 1863. The asylum is under the management of the rector and members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Tenth street below Market.

The Burd Orphanage, the finest perhaps built by private funds in the world, had its beginning in the laceration of a good woman's heart. From her marriage till she was left alone in her splendid home thirty-nine years later Mrs. Burd's life was a succession of oft-repeated bereavements. Of eight children, but three lived beyond infancy, and these, a son and two exceptionally beautiful daughters, died at the ages of fifteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine respectively. Mr. Burd passed away in 1849, four years after the death of his last daughter, a blow from which he had never entirely rallied. The solitary widow, finding her whole comfort in the Christian faith and hope, devoted her life to works of charitable service, and seven years later the nucleus of the Burd Asylum was instituted in two houses on Sansom street in the rear of the family residence at Ninth and Chestnut. Here twelve little girls were received, fed, clothed, taught and prepared for happy, useful lives under the personal superintendence of their benefactress.

BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Burd Orphan Asylum, Market Street, beyond Sixty-third Street, stands in Delaware County, just beyond the County Line. The Asylum is for white female children of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is under the management of the rector and members of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth Street below Market.

In view of the best results to be attained, both experience and reflection pointed to the choice of the stately Gothic pile which a few years later opened its doors in welcome to its perpetual family at Sixty-third and Market streets. The land and buildings cost upwards of $175,000 and the available endowment of the home is a clear half million. That many Philadelphians do not know of the existence of this princely charity is

partly due, no doubt, to its financial independence. It has never had to come before the public, hat in hand. Its field, too, is in a sense restricted, since it aims to succor first girls of educated parentage, especially the children of Episcopal clergymen, and to bring them up to such occupations as might have been chosen for them by their parents had they been spared. There are at present seventy girls in the asylum.

The asylum, so far, has sent out a great many stenographers and typewriters, and a large percentage of teachers, music teachers, needle workers, bookkeepers, saleswomen, copyists, cashiers and clerks, while a good many have entered the more skilled mechanical employments such as gold-leaf working and umbrella finishing.

The will enjoins that "all the children received into the asylum shall be faithfully instructed, as a part of their education, in the principles of the precious Gospel of Christ as they are taught and held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; that no other system of religion shall be taught there, and that all the worship held therein shall be according to the ritual of the said Church, and no other."

The woman to whose loving devotion and practical wisdom this institution stands a perpetual monument, died on Good Friday, 1860, aged sixty-seven years, and her remains rest with those of her husband, children and mother in the vault under the chapel annexed to St. Stephen's Church. In the chapel is the marble group, "The Angel of Resurrection," placed by her, in accordance with her husband's direction, to the memory of their children, and still looked upon as one of the finest pieces of mortuary sculpture in America. The two lovely sleepers whom the angel is about to awaken are said to be faithful likenesses in marble of Elizabeth and Margaret Burd.

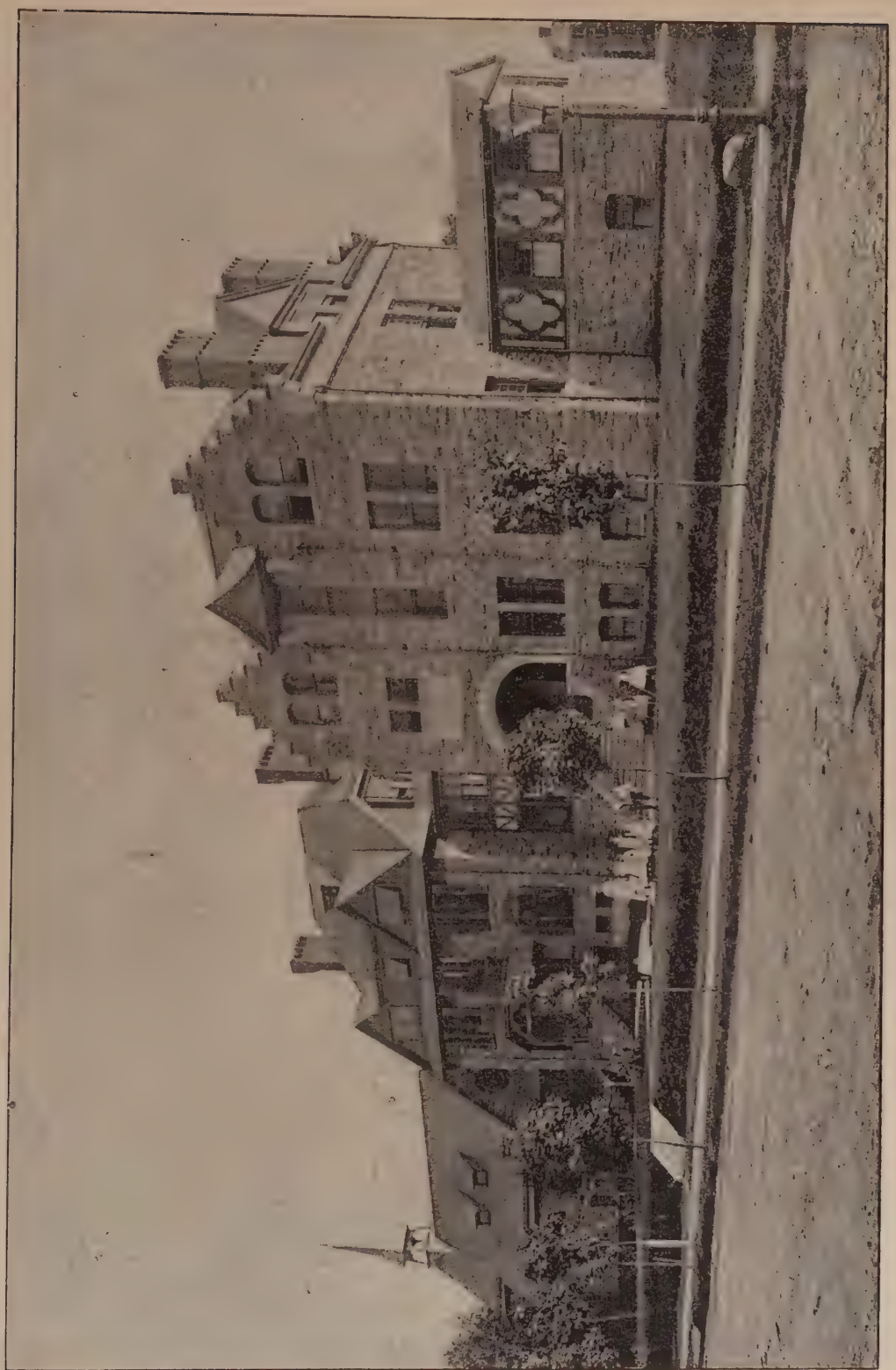
At the pretty suburban village of Bala is the beautiful Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is an imposing edifice of stone, standing somewhat less than a mile distant from the railroad track. The noble charity reflects great credit on those who conceived it. The present building, which receives both boys and girls, was occupied first in September, 1880. When they have reached the proper age the boys are sent to suitable places in the country, chiefly on farms.

METHODIST ORPHANAGE

HAYES MECHANICS' HOME.

Christ Church Hospital, in reality a home for ladies whether widows or spinsters, was founded in 1772 by Dr. John Kearsley, and further endowed, in 1804, by Joseph Dobbins of South Carolina. It is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The towers of the main building rise above the trees and may be seen a long distance away. The fine structure was opened in 1857. It is situated on the west side of the Schuylkill River, beyond the Park.

Within sight of Christ Church Hospital stands the Hayes Mechanics' Home, founded in 1858, by George Hayes, for the shelter of disabled or aged and infirm American mechanics of good



THE HOME OF THE MERCIFUL SAVIOUR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Forty fourth Street and Baltimore Avenue.

character. The Home is non-sectarian. Connected with it is a building for mechanical work, where such of the inmates as are able to work can at will, find employment. All persons who are fitting subjects for its charity are admitted on the payment of a moderate fee.

The Old Man's Home, Powelton avenue between Thirty-ninth street and Saunders avenue, was incorporated April 20, 1864. It occupies a large gray stone building with supplementary buildings. The grounds are well laid out and shaded.

OLD MAN'S HOME.

Powelton Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street. The Home was incorporated April 20, 1864.

Among the interesting institutions of West Philadelphia—and there are very many—is The Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, at Forty-fourth street and Baltimore avenue, founded in 1882-83 by Mrs. Robert Innes, who presides over the noble institution. In the beautiful grounds and rambling, artistic stone building are now gathered sixty-three of these maimed members of society, ranging from a baby of two years to several girls in their early twenties. The girls predominate, indeed, while it is also said that the majority of all the cripples now under care have not been so injured but that they still have the use of their hands and arms.

This makes it possible to teach many of them occupations which not only help to fill their hours and make them happier, but which in very many cases have made them self-supporting. A number of the boys and girls have gone out into the world to put to practical use what was taught them. One of the boys is in the West, a stenographer in a brokerage office; another is now employed at the books of one of the largest china stores here, and a third is cashier in a Philadelphia drug store. All of them learned in the Home the essentials of the trades by which they are now supporting themselves.

As far as possible the individual desires of each patient are carried out in endeavoring to

teach him. Telegraphy, stenography, typewriting, mop-making, dressmaking, cooking, house and laundry work are among the industries. The children receive gratuitously the best surgical and medical care. A journal is published ten months in the year in the interest of the Home. Price of subscription, per annum, fifty cents.

The Presbyterian Hospital, situated at Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets, is a memorial of the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church. The reunion was consummated in Pittsburg, Pa., in November, 1869. The first General Assembly met in Philadelphia in May, 1870, and the Philadelphia Presbyterian Alliance was organized on the nineteenth day of September, 1870.

On conditions given for the institution of a Presbyterian hospital the Rev. Dr. E. D. Saunders conveyed to the Alliance, in 1871, his valuable college property, and steps were immediately taken to procure a charter and complete the organization of the hospital.

The original board of trustees consisted of the following members: George W. Musgrave, John D. McCord, William J. McElroy, Ephraim D. Saunders, William O. Johnstone, Alfred Nevin, Z. M. Humphrey, Alexander Reed, Richard H. Allen, William T. Eva, J. Addison Henry, Matthew Newkirk, John Wanamaker, William Strong, William A. Porter, Charles Macalester, Alexander Whilldin, Samuel Field, Jacob A. Gardner, William M. Fulton, W. Hastings, John B. Gest, James Hogg, Henry Disston and Henry R. Raiguel.

It was on the first of July, 1871, that the formal conveyance of the property was made by Dr. Saunders and his wife, and on that date the corporation became the owner of the large and beautiful grounds so admirably adapted to the purpose intended.

Among those present on the occasion of the formal transfer of the property were: Dr. Musgrave, Judge Strong, His Honor Mayor Fox, Senator Connell, Judge Allison and Drs. Johnstone, Eva, and Crowell. The scene was most impressive and the beginning of a new era in Presbyterian beneficence. In 1875 the first single-story pavilion ward was erected and opened.

"SAUNDERS INSTITUTE."

The original site of the Presbyterian Hospital. A very correct idea of the Hospital as it appeared at the beginning. The structure at the right was the one first occupied by patients.

"Saunders Institute" was the original site of the Presbyterian Hospital. The sketch gives a very correct idea of the hospital as it appeared at its beginning. The structure at the right was the one first occupied by patients, and in that building several of the prominent churches of West Philadelphia held their first services, and some, it is told, were there formally organized.

The building on the left was where Dr. Saunders lived and in that home were conducted the services which were held in memory of Dr. Saunders and his estimable wife.

In his address, "Days of Old," the Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., in speaking, 1891, of the Presbyterian Hospital says: "Twenty years ago this plot of ground was the site of Dr. Saunders' Academy. The shouts of schoolboys echoed

beneath the lofty trees that covered the vacant spaces, and the hum of studies and recitations was heard within the old academy, where now stands the new Administration Building, the crown and consummation of our plan for hospital extension and the out-fruiting of a consecrated liberality which need here no eulogy."

There was present at one of the sessions of the church at the time the founding of a hospital was urged by the Presbyterians "a physician who was interested in a little institution known as 'Charity Hospital.' It was a mere beginning of a work, having some $10,000 only of vested funds, and a few beds gathered together in an ordinary residence house. This gentleman suggested that the managers of his institution were anxious to place it under some denominational care, that it might be enlarged and that it would be especially agreeable if Presbyterians would take it up. So simple

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

a circumstance as that was the first historic event in the life of this hospital."

On the following Monday, at the Presbyterian Ministerial Association, the suggestion was made to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting the Charity Hospital as a starting point for the work. This was received kindly; a committee was appointed, which visited the institution, and was favorably impressed with the idea of taking it in hand. But in the meanwhile the agitation had spread throughout our churches. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

The proposition of Dr. Saunders to consecrate his property to the healing of the sick was made in connection with the discussions respecting the Charity Hospital.

The first public meeting in the interests of the proposed hospital was called in the lecture-room of the church of which Dr. McCook was then pastor and which stood at Broad and Penn Square. It was a small but earnest meeting and marked by the first gift to the hospital. Dr. McCook tells that: "During the discussion, a man and woman apparently husband and wife entered the room and occupied the very front seat beneath the speaker's desk. They were plain people having the appearance of old-country folk perhaps from the North of Ireland. It was at once observed that they had made a mistake. This was nothing new, for frequently on Sunday, and sometimes on other occasions, persons were in the habit of dropping into our place of worship thinking that they were entering Dr. Chambers' church south of us, or the Roman Catholic church on the square just east. The strangers listened to the proceedings for a little while, and at length exchanged thoughts in a whisper; then the man put his hand into his pocket and having found what he sought rose and advanced towards the desk. Dr. Musgrave was speaking and all eyes were fixed upon the man's curious proceeding. In the meantime the woman had risen and remained standing. The doctor paused and the stranger laid down a silver coin upon the desk before him, made a little bow, the woman at the same time dropping an old-fashioned courtesy, and the two then walked out of the room without further ceremony. The coin was a fifty-cent piece, and that was the first contribution to the Presbyterian Hospital and from a beginning given by an unknown stranger the gifts to the noble institution have increased to a great sum."

At a meeting of the Board, held August 21, 1871, a letter was received from Mr. Alexander Brown announcing the purpose of his honored father, John A. Brown, Esq., to endow the hospital to the amount of $300,000. This great gift gave the Board assurance, and plans were immediately formed for the advance and enlargement of the work of the hospital.

The alteration of the building conveyed by Dr. Saunders provided for the care of forty-five patients.

The subscriptions of the first year amounted to $352,800.

The first pavilion ward was erected in 1874, at a cost of $15,000. For several years it served as a surgical ward for men. A second pavilion was erected in 1878. This ward cost about $200,000, and the money was raised by the Ladies' Aid.

Among the wards presented are the Robert Lenox Kennedy Medical Ward for Women, the Children's Ward presented by Mrs. John Wanamaker, the Administration Building, the gift of John H. Converse, Esq., and the Surgical Ward for Women, presented by Lady Kortright, formerly Miss Martha Richardson, of Philadelphia.

Of leading importance is the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Asylum, which occupies a beautiful quadrangle of buildings on Chestnut street above Thirty-sixth. This charitable institution was founded in 1819 by Miss Rawson, and is managed by a society of ladies. It is a strictly non-sectarian institution, but religious services are regularly sustained by clergymen of various denominations. The burial ground of the home is at Mt. Moriah Cemetery. A monument marks the spot and each grave has its headstone.

At Fifty-eighth street and Baltimore avenue is the Baptist Orphanage, which occupies four large brick cottages surrounded by fine grounds. There are few if any better managed Homes.

Not far from the Orphanage and near the Angora station is the Church Home for Children. It was opened in 1873. There is a stone chapel on the same grounds. The Home building is of green stone and spacious. It is a Protestant Episcopal institution.

Just beyond the Park Station, Fifty-second street, is the Children's Convalescent Hospital, a branch of the Children's Hospital at Twenty-second and Walnut streets. It was occupied first in June, 1889, and is open only in the summer and autumn months. The children all receive the same kind attention, whether their parents are able to pay or not, and many have been benefited by sojourning at the unpretentious stone hospital.

At Seventieth street and Woodland avenue is the House of the Guardian Angel and St. Vincent's Maternity Hospital of the Roman Catholic Church. The site is that of the old Summit House. Since its transformation into the above-named Hospital fine new wings have been added. The noble institution is devoted chiefly to the care of young infants and children. Many a deserted babe has received the tender protection of the good Sisters. Paschallville is the name given commonly to this section of the city.

At Forty-sixth street and Westminster avenue is the Philadelphia Home for Infants. It was founded in 1873 and is non-sectarian.

Not far from the Presbyterian Hospital stands the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, situated at Powelton and Saunders avenues. It is a fine brick structure with a large annex built of stone and is a most interesting institution. Farther west, at Forty-first and Baring streets, is the Western Home for Poor Children. It is a large building surrounded by spacious, well-kept grounds and shelters many little ones.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons is found at the corner of Belmont and Girard avenues. This institution is supported mainly by the Society of Friends. The building is of stone, it is comfortable within and stands in the midst of attractive and well-cultivated grounds.

The Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women is near Fifty-eighth street and Greenway avenue, and an entrance leads from Woodland avenue. The building, a stone structure, is large and imposing and accommodates many old ladies.

The Presbyterian Orphanage, which includes four stone cottages, other buildings and an attractive stone chapel, stands at the corner of Fifty-eighth street and Kingsessing avenue.

The Working Home for Blind Men, one of the worthiest institutions of the kind in this city, is located at Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue. Its buildings are extensive and it has about one hundred and twenty inmates.

Near at hand is the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons. The name of the charity is full of tender appeal.

There is also the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, a commodious and handsome stone building, which stands on elevated ground at Sixty-fourth street and Lansdowne avenue. It is one of the best of Philadelphia's many public charities. Fine grounds afford enjoyment for the children sheltered within the asylum.

# West Philadelphia's Parks

XIX.

"AND the places that know them shall know them no more forever," was said centuries ago of races and individuals, and its truth is borne in upon us by the relics of past ages brought to light by a Schliemann or a Hilprecht. But what of a hundred years? What can we rest our eyes upon in this great city of old Philadelphia and West Philadelphia—last but not least—(the former with a million and a quarter of inhabitants and the latter with, it is said, one hundred and fifty thousand) which its denizens beheld at the dawn of the nineteenth century? Few indeed are the buildings, public or private, that remain as historic landmarks, for it is only of recent years that the American people have come to realize the priceless value of relics of past ages bearing the stamp of history.

When Blockley was mostly fields and woods, it would seem that fox-hunting was popular throughout its broad expanse. An extract from a newspaper in 1813 says:

"Tallio! Tallio! The Hounds—A beautiful Highland Fox, recently caught, will be let loose to gratify the lover of the chase, on Thursday, January 21, at 11 o'clock, near the sign of the Golden Fish, kept by C. Young at the West end of the Permanent Bridge.

"JOSEPH RHODES,
"No. 304 Market St."

VIEW IN THE VALLEY OF COBB'S CREEK.

Fox-hunting from early days has always been a favorite sport in the neighboring townships of what are now Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties. Blockley also shared in the love of hunting and afforded plenty of sport to the votaries.

Investigation led to surprise that many of the famous wells of to-day were flowing in the far-off Revolutionary days. There are two of these old wells now popular in the Botanical Gardens

known as Bartram's. One of these is found within the historic pump-shed where Washington so often quenched his thirst when visiting at the Bartram mansion, with other celebrated personages. A comparatively new pump now draws from this well, but the stone pump-trough where Washington watered his horses, still remains and is preserved as a relic of bygone days just outside of the old pump-shed. Farther on in the Bartram Gardens, and not far from the river, is another cold, sparkling well, with an ancient pump sheltered in part by an open pump-house, the roof of which is projecting. Throughout West Philadelphia and its environs there are many famous wells around which the motormen and conductors of the trolley routes of these days gather.

Philadelphia would return to the inspiration of Penn and be in fact as in name, a "greene countrie towne," if the plans of the City Parks Association were to be realized. Their fourteenth annual report presents the maps of parks of great cities, drawn to the same scale. It is interesting to note the contrast, for instance, between Paris and Philadelphia. Paris has ten or twelve times as much green on her map as Philadelphia has. One item of consolation is that Paris has had ten times as many centuries in which to try to preserve breathing places and the greatest consolation is that the map shows still in store for Philadelphia the most wonderful opportunities.

The pictures of the proposed Sellers Park, on Cobb's Creek, and the valley of Cobb's Creek, at Angora, the Sherwood Forest and Morris Park, on Indian Creek, bring to the imagination what may be accomplished. Boston has trebled her green commons in nine years.

VIEW IN THE VALLEY OF COBB'S CREEK.

The prospect of Cobb's Creek Park, from City Line avenue to Paschallville, is pleasing to West Philadelphians. "Most cities would think themselves exceptionally fortunate in having one such stream, and so would we, had we not others like it, as well as the incomparable Wissahickon. But the people of Southwestern Philadelphia, the great mass of them at any rate, will seldom see that famous drive, and it is only just that their own beautiful scenery, within easy access of their homes, should be kept for them."

The chain of parks planned for West Philadelphia by its public-spirited citizens, will in a measure rival the beauty of the Wissahickon. Included in the project is a plot of fifteen acres

along the banks of Indian Creek at Sixty-sixth street and City Line avenue. It has been spoken of as "Morris Park," and is situated in the Thirty-fourth Ward. The City Parks Association has applied to the estate of Wistar Morris for the gift of this land to the city. In 1891 Mr. Morris left a will giving his executors discretionary power to dedicate this site subject to conditions. A syndicate adjoining the Morris property, it is said, contemplates giving its land to the city.

Another plot of ground in which the Association is interested and which citizens have asked Councils to purchase, is situated along Cobb's Creek, from Sixty-third to Sixty-ninth streets. It comprises about forty-five acres of wooded land extending from the Thirty-fourth to the Twenty-seventh Ward. It is the intention to convert Sixty-ninth street, which connects these lands, into a beautiful parkway. The distance between them is but three-fourths of a mile.

A third part of the system takes in the square bounded by Pine, Lombard, Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The land is covered with trees, and like the other two sites is, in view of the character of its natural scenery, already a park. An ordinance to purchase this ground was reported favorably by Councils in 1901. There are within the city limits few places such as these where fine groups of old trees are still preserved.

The site at Fifty-second and Pine is on high, dry ground, about as high a spot as there is in West Philadelphia. It is directly opposite the new public school. Fifty-second street is the principal thoroughfare to the Park in that portion of the city.

At Forty-third street and Baltimore avenue is the Clarence Clark Park, a beautiful adornment to the vicinity, and situated at about a mile and a quarter from Fifty-second street park, which is midway between Fairmount Park and Bartram's Gardens.

The conditions in Wistar Morris's will in relation to the gift of the land along Indian Creek provide that the city survey be made so that the streets shall follow the contour of the land and that the creek shall be kept unpolluted. The city entered into an agreement for the construction of sewers on either side of the stream.

Cobb's Creek is one of the streams that offer rare opportunities for an outer park system for Philadelphia. The centre of the stream marks the city limits in a westerly direction, but its banks on either side can be secured for park purposes under the new Act of May 11, 1901. The property is owned by William and John Sellers. The creek is the western boundary of the city line, Delaware County being on the other side. The stream crosses Sixty-third street, near Market. It has been and is still urged that the city take the valley along Cobb's Creek. The property was offered to the city for condemnation for a public park. Through the generosity of the Sellers family the place has been for years open to the Haddington public and used as recreation grounds.

Although Philadelphians enjoy special advantages by reason of their many parks, of which there are forty-five in addition to Fairmount Park, there are nevertheless a number of cities which have more. Our city has but one-fifteenth the park acreage of London, one-eighth that of Paris, and one-third that of Boston.

# West Philadelphia, Old and New

XX.

IN becoming the great centre of learning, through the removal of the University of Pennsylvania from Ninth and Chestnut streets to the grand site on Woodland avenue, West Philadelphia obtained a distinction and character which gave it a status as a city not to be obtained even through its marvelous growth.

West Philadelphia, once a suburb of old Philadelphia, may now be termed a sister city, so vast has become its influence and extent. Its character differs from East Philadelphia, its streets are broader, it is more filled with sunlight and air, and so picturesque is its general aspect that it has been termed "the city of villas." Grand trees shed their grateful shade throughout its many streets and enhance in no small degree their beauty. It is moreover a city of gardens.

Before the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia the old city was limited on the east by the Delaware River, on the west by the Schuylkill River, on the north by Vine street, and on the south by South street, and it was surrounded by outlying townships, boroughs and villages, such as the Northern Liberties, Kensington, Richmond, Germantown, on the north; Moyamensing, Southwark, etc., on the south. The remaining portions of the county lay west of the Schuylkill River, and were made up of townships and boroughs, as West Philadelphia, Kingsessing, Hestonville, Haddington; all of which are now included in the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fourth and Fortieth wards of the present city.

The borough of West Philadelphia, under its charter, was governed by a burgess and a number of commissioners, and at the time spoken of above, the late Mr. C. C. Pierson was burgess. It was divided into three wards, of which Mantua was the Third Ward. Mantuaville, or properly speaking the Third Ward of West Philadelphia, commenced at the northwest corner of the old Market Street Bridge (burned a number of years since), continued along the north side of Market street to its junction with Lancaster pike (now avenue), thence along Lancaster pike to Westminster avenue, thence northerly to the Schuylkill River and along the river to the place of beginning. At this time Mantua was a sparsely settled village, there being but seven or eight roads or streets opened for travel or occupancy.

Haverford road (now avenue) was the main artery of the village. On the north the opened or partly opened streets were Story, Elm and Sycamore (now Mt. Vernon and Wallace streets and Fairmount avenue, respectively). All beyond was a common, until the Pennsylvania Railroad was reached; on the south were Bridge (now Spring Garden), Hamilton and Baring streets and Powelton avenue, these being but dirt roads with no sidewalks, except on Bridge street. There were no paved streets in the entire ward. On the east the only opened streets were Bridgewater street (now Thirty-first street) and Butcher's lane (now Thirty-fifth street), so called from the fact that the fine mansion or country house of the late Thomas Tyson Butcher was located on it; from that to Lancaster pike on the west there was no cross street, the next being Cedar lane, afterwards called Till street (now Fortieth). It was a small lane or road almost impassable during the winter or in the rainy weather on account of the depth of mud. This, however, was not in the bounds of Mantua proper, but on the edge, so to speak. It was, when conditions permitted, the most used thoroughfare between the village and Market street or, as it was frequently called, West Chester road.

About this time Hare Powel had purchased from the Baring estate, held by the English family of that name, a large tract of ground, covering the space between what is now Thirty-second street, and the river front. He erected a fine mansion, with a very imposing front adorned with massive columns of gray stone. The lawn in front extended from the house down to the water, and many large forest trees dotted the grounds in all directions. Mr. Powel owned fine bred horses and cattle of various kinds, which added interest to the estate. The Powelton Mansion was in the old days a place of note. It was the great resort of fashion and the scene of not a few celebrations and grand festivi-

ties. The City Troop and other organizations held banquets there, while the military went through drills in the field opposite the mansion.

One event of special historic interest was the celebration of the election of James Buchanan, in 1857, to the Presidency. On that occasion the military assembled in front of the great house on Thirty-second street. Cannon were placed on Race street near a big cherry tree, and with cheering and firing the event was regally celebrated. West of Thirty-third street (then Crammond) was David Hoopes' estate. On the southwest corner he built a schoolhouse for the Friends and a home for his son, Penrose Hoopes, which is still standing.

On the northwest corner was the Dixey homestead. It was the residence of Jonathan Dixey, father of William B. Dixey, City Commissioner.

Where the new Pennsylvania Railroad station has been built on Market street, there stood in 1850 a large country tavern or inn. It was the starting point of the huge Conestoga wagons then, and for many years after, the means for transportation of large quantities of freight to and from interior counties.

At the junction of Market street and Lancaster avenue were the mansions of Humphrey McIlvaine and the poet Robert Conrade, who wrote "Jack Cade" for the great American actor, Edwin Forrest, and who was later the first mayor of the consolidated city. At the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue stood another old tavern which was still in existence in the late seventies. At the intersection of Lancaster pike and Haverford avenue there was the "Drove Yard Tavern," kept by John R. Green; another quite as large stood diagonally opposite, and its site is now occupied by the imposing building of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company. The "Green Tavern" is still standing and in use. An immense cattle yard then covered all the space between what is now Baring street and the present Fairmount avenue from north to south, and to about what is now Thirty-seventh street on the east, and to Lancaster avenue on the west. There were no buildings of any kind on either Baring or Hamilton streets in 1850. On Bridge (Spring Garden) street beginning at the river, or wire bridge, which crossed the Schuylkill, there was a large inn or tavern called "The Fish House" kept by Richard Harding. It was renowned for its "catfish suppers." Further west, at about Thirty-fourth street, was a fine mansion and grounds, taking up a whole block. This was at one time occupied as a military academy, and also used by the Presbyterian church before they built the church building at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, now used by the Lutheran congregation. This body was the parent of the present Northminster church.

On the south side of Bridge street, between the river and the pike, there were several imposing residences with spacious grounds; these numbered not more than three in all; and on the north side there were perhaps five, but not more, among them being those belonging to the Ray and Truitt families, which were destroyed only within a few years in order to make room for modern improvements.

Another of the old-time houses still stands at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh and Spring Garden streets. On the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Haverford road the late Samuel Hutchinson erected a spacious dwelling. He was the promoter of a number of improvements, and in his business, that of a real estate agent, was instrumental in extending the welfare and prosperity of the vicinity. On the northeast corner were the mansions of the Van Meter families. The block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets contained but two houses, and on the next there were three dwellings on the north side and one on the south.

On the ground now occupied by the Mantua Baptist Church a dairy farm once stood. It was called the Bull farm. It is an interesting fact that most of the old titles to real estate in Mantua show that the Honorable Elizabeth Baring, of England, was the original grantee of this large tract of ground.

In January of 1850, a glass factory was built at the foot of Haverford road, west of the old wire bridge, and a number of families came there from different places to work in the factory. Among these were William Smitheman, Sr., his sons Edward W. and William, Jr., William Hodgson and Joseph Bagot, earnest workers in the cause of the Methodist Church.

Among the beautiful spots of old, near Thirty-second and Market streets, was the Ritter garden, which extended from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street, between Lancaster street

(then known as Ritter street) and Darby road. It was noted for its fine trees and beautiful flowers. John Ritter, painter and glazier, who owned this garden, came from Germantown about 1798, and purchased several acres along Spring Garden street. Northwest of the Ritter garden was the Edward T. Gay estate. Mr. Gay was a prominent railroad man and lived there for many years.

A member of one of the oldest of the prominent families of West Philadelphia says in writing of the old Darby road: "It has been there as long as I can remember, first as a plain country road. In the fifties, about 1853 or 1854, it was called the 'Plank Road' because of its covering which was placed there principally, I think, for the sporting fraternity, who speeded their fast horses over it. In suitable weather on Sunday afternoons, the sides of the road were lined with thousands of onlookers, who had come out from the city to see the races. From what is now Forty-ninth street, out as far as the 'Blue Bell' tavern, was the usual 'speedway.' I have seen dozens of broken wagons strewn along the roadway on pleasant Sunday afternoons. It seemed as if all Philadelphia was congregated there. The planks speedily wore out, the law interposed, and the old Darby Road resumed its old life, and more recently assumed a new name, Woodland avenue. There are some historical places along its route, but I wouldn't venture to name them."

HAMILTON COURT.
New Apartment House, Thirty-ninth and Chestnut Streets.

There is much in the history of Darby road—the old "King's Road" that is interesting and well worth knowing.

In colonial times distances were measured from the Provincial Hall, that until 1837 stood in the middle of Market street on the west side of Second. There in the early days were the elections held and there also was the place of meeting of the Provincial Councils.

In speaking of the great wealth of Pennsylvania Edmund Burke stated in his "European Settlements" in 1757 that, "Besides the quantity of all kinds of the produce of the Province, which is brought down the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill . . . the Dutch employ between eight and nine thousand wagons drawn each by four horses, in bringing the products of their farms to this market." The wagons in question were large, but when the bridge came to be erected there soon appeared those huge Conestoga wagons, commonly called the "Indiamen of the road."

To see them gathered in hundreds along Market street presented an odd sight. With their six and eight mammoth horses surmounted with bells and colored ribbons, they court the attention of all. When the railroads and canals were built it was claimed that "Philadelphia was ruined" and that "no railroad could carry the freight the old Conestogas did."

Among the names given the Schuylkill in the far distant days was Meneyackse, or the "Noisy Stream," and the Sau-show-hanne.

Market street, west of the Schuylkill, was formerly called "Conestoga Road" and in its course nearly due west, it extended to the county line at Sixty-third street.

In 1804 Mr. Hamilton laid out on a goodly part of his vast estate what in the early history of West Philadelphia was called "Hamiltonville" and "Hamilton Village."

In pursuance of Penn's design he disposed the streets at right angles to each other and gave them the names drawn from those of his family. Walnut street continued he styled Andrew; Chestnut, James, and the cross streets he called William, Mary, Margaretta and Till.

In a few years a number of houses were erected by French emigrants who had come to our country to escape the perils of the revolution scourging their native land.

The site of the old Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore bridge, erected in 1838, is the point of the most ancient crossing of the Schuylkill.

On May 25, 1695, a petition of Chester County for "a ferrie att the rock" was presented to the Provincial Council. The prayer of the petition was granted and Benjamin Chambers, patentee of the land on the west side of the river, was for a time the "Farmer of the Ferry."

In 1747, George Gray, who had become the owner of the "Lower Ferry," as it was called, petitioned Council for a warrant to survey the road, etc., showing "that the said road leading from the South Street of the said city over said ferry to Cobb's Creek near Darby in the County of Chester has time out of mind been the only and accustomed Road to Darby, New Castle and the Lower Counties."

The means of passage used before the railroad bridge was constructed is still remembered by many yet living, who in the days of their boyhood sought the western shore of the Schuylkill for the rich milk punch supplied by "Mine host" at Gray's Garden. A picturesque sight was the floating bridge, a legacy of the British occupancy of the city.

The roadway from the bridge ascended to the higher ground, but in order to do so it had been cut into the rocks that rose on either side, forming a firm foundation for the old inn, where all received a warm welcome.

Gray's Garden presented a merry scene, when on April 20, 1789, the triumphal arch was erected over the bridge in honor of General Washington. Beneath the arch at the western end was a crown of laurel so arranged as to descend upon the hero's head as he passed. Just before the junction of the Gray's Ferry and Kingsessing roads, in the angle formed thereby and running along both were the ditches of the military works of 1812, constructed under the direction of General Jonathan Williams, assisted by his son, the late Henry J. Williams. They were redan, open in the rear. The breastworks are leveled, but the well-marked ditches remain. Almost at the junction spoken of and on the west side of Darby road is the Educational Home for Boys, erected on land presented by Mrs. Mary Gibson and Mr. L. V. Williamson.

About a fourth of a mile further on is the ancient hostelry, the "Sorrel Horse." Opposite to it there stood until recent years three Lombardy poplars. They were in front of an old dilapidated stone building which in earlier days was the Wilson Schoolhouse. The pupils of Wilson were instructed in the modes of those

days which have become so obsolete now that they represent a puzzle.

The alphabet, printed in the form of a cross, was called the Christ-Cross Row. Each vowel had to be sounded "by itself" into "bis self," so the anxious boy tumbled wildly through his alphabet in this fashion: "A bisself, B, C, D, E, bisself e, F, G, H, J, bisself i," etc. He ended with z as now, but he called it izzard, and the flourish at the end, Ampersand, he called "Ann pussy ann."

In the schoolhouse in question boys were taught but little, but that little was thorough.

On the east side of the Darby road, only a short distance from Gray's lane, is where years and years ago Hope, the market gardener, lived. In his case "murder will out" has not been verified, for early one morning he was murdered and no trace was ever discovered of his murderer.

Not far from the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women stood, until recently on Darby road, a number of wooden houses used for a time by citizens of Philadelphia who fled from the yellow fever of 1793.

A most interesting feature of Darby road is the Church of St. James, already spoken of.

The nave of the old church at Kingsessing was erected in 1763 and the transept in 1854. Thomas Sparks, the generous-hearted man who did so much in his day, built the parish house in 1865, as a memorial of his son, William B. Sparks. The Sunday-school house to the south of the church was erected by the ladies in 1859. The parsonage of St. James, a quaint old mansion, typical of colonial days, was formerly the home of Dr. Henry Paschall. Paschallville was laid out by Dr. Paschall in 1810.

The Blue Bell Tavern, which dates to 1762, is an ancient landmark of the "King's Road." It stands on the margin of Kakari Konk or Cobb's Creek. Not far from the inn, quite in the bed of the creek, and a few feet west of the King's road bridge—Darby road—may be seen holes drilled in the rocks, in which were inserted the supports of the ancient Swede's Mill. The "Towne of Kingsessing" was commenced before Penn came. "In all probability in some building in that now unknown town was held on the fourteenth of June, 1681, the last session of the Court of Upland under James, Duke of York." "Ye tract of land" was not a wide waste, but numbered many inhabitants as the records show. Darby contains over fifteen hundred inhabitants and is of early date. It is named after Derby in England, and is spelled as the name was by the author of the "New World of Words," printed in 1671. It is said to be a contraction of the word Derwentby, "because it standeth on the river Derwent."

The followers of Penn settled at Darby in considerable numbers. As was their custom they almost at once in 1684 established their meeting, and in that year occurred the first marriage, that of Samuel Sellers and Anna Gibson. The fair bride rode to her new home on a pillion behind her husband. Samuel Sellers, while married in Darby, was, however, a resident and landowner in the township of Darby, and it is said that the first year of his residence there he lived in a cave, near the site of which he afterwards erected in 1683, the building known as "Sellers Hall." The place is still called the "Cave Field." Cave life in those days was not unusual.

In 1743 the descendants of the settlers formed a library company which still exists. Those early importations of books were direct from London.

Quaint old houses with projecting eaves, veritable relics of the past, are still to be seen in Darby. A noted inn of other days was the Buttonwood, where Washington was once entertained at dinner and where he found the doorway so low that he was forced to stoop to enter. A great buttonwood tree, from which the inn was named, stood hard by. Both the tree and the old-time house are now but memories. Shading Nyeck's Kehl, or Darby Creek, and near the bridge stands a vigorous white oak tree, claimed to be a landmark.

In 1682 that was the beginning point in the survey of a tract of five hundred acres patented by William Penn to John Blumston and at that time styled in said patent an "Ancient Oak." About half a mile below Darby on the old "King's Road," as the whole of it south of Gray's Ferry was called and that afterwards became the great post route passing through Chester, is the farm of Nathaniel Newlin, of the era of the Revolution. With his views derived from Quaker ancestry and association and perhaps from membership with the sect, it is not odd that he found "King George's government good enough for him." Nathaniel Newlin was a member of the convention which framed for Pennsylvania the Constitution of 1790.

West Market street and Lancaster avenue are the business centres of West Philadelphia, and Woodland avenue beyond Forty-sixth street supplies much of the demand for the Forty-ninth street section and its vicinity. There are many fine stores on Woodland avenue, and the markets are among the best. The handsome sections of West Philadelphia are named in Baring street, Powelton avenue, Chestnut and Walnut streets, west of Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; Chester avenue, Forty-second street south of Chestnut, and all the cross streets running south from Chestnut above Forty-second.

The part of West Philadelphia known in the days of old as Hamilton Village is all in all the handsomest part of the city, and a veritable "green country town," with its majestic shade trees and beautiful houses, surrounding grounds, gardens and vine-covered porches.

Only a few miles distant from the extreme limits of West Philadelphia are the beautiful suburban towns, Merion, Wynnewood, Ardmore, Bryn Mawr, St. David's and others, the sites of which were covered by dense forests of majestic timber in the early history of our country, and very attractive are the suburban settlements. On the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad fine country seats abound. Beyond Ardmore is the handsome borough of Haverford College, which owes its title to the thriving institution already

RESIDENCE OF COLONEL CONSTANT EAKEN.
Site of "Hamilton Court," Thirty-ninth and Chestnut Streets.

named and which is recognized as one of the leading high-class colleges in this country. Haverford College was founded in 1830 by the Orthodox Friends and in 1856 invested with the full rank of a college. The institution is admirably situated and surrounded by a campus of sixty acres.

Among the new buildings that have sprung up in West Philadelphia in the past few years are several large apartment houses. Perhaps the finest of these structures in Philadelphia are those of West Philadelphia. Since 1900 the number has increased, the west side of the Schuylkill being the favorite section of the city. Imposing

WRIGHT MANSION.

The mansion was erected in 1839 by Colonel Constant Eaken. Later it became the property of Mr. Morehead, partner of Jay Cooke. After the death of Mr. Morehead the estate passed into the hands of Charles Wright. The site of the Eaken Mansion is now that of Hamilton Court.

Not more than a mile from Haverford College is the village of Bryn Mawr (Welsh for "Great Bridge"). Among its elegant villas is that of the late George W. Childs. Bryn Mawr has its college, which was endowed by the late Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, N. J. Bryn Mawr College was opened in 1885. It is for the advanced education of women. The grounds occupy forty acres.

"Hamilton Court," now being completed at Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets, promises to be the handsomest and most elaborate in the city, if not in the country.

The house originally built on what is now the site of "Hamilton Court," was erected in 1839, by Colonel Constant Eaken and was in those, as well as later, days one of the most beautiful mansions in West Philadelphia. The spacious dwelling

was surrounded by splendid grounds filled with grand trees, shrubs and flowers. The house was covered with yellow stucco and had green shutters. After its purchase by Mr. Morehead, many of the great old trees were cut down, also the sweet shrubs and bushes, all of which lent such picturesque beauty to the surroundings of the Eaken mansion. Mr. Morehead veneered the old stucco, covering it with white marble, thus giving it the appearance of a solid marble house. The he continued to reside there permanently, until his death in 1827. At the time this old mansion was being built, the property popularly known as "Morris's Folly" on Chestnut street was being demolished, and most of the doors and window frames from the Morris mansion were purchased by Mr. Price for his new country house. It is rather singular that no two of these old door or window frames were of the same dimensions. The grounds originally extended

HOME OF THE LATE CHANDLER PRICE
Northwest Corner Thirty-eighth and Chestnut Streets

estate next passed into the hands of Charles Wright, who resided there until the time of his death, when it was again sold for division among the heirs.

The wife of Colonel Eaken was a Miss Price, the daughter of Chandler Price. Like the Eaken mansion, the Price mansion was also one of the landmarks of West Philadelphia that has passed away, but is still remembered. The old Price mansion that stood at the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets (then in Hamilton Village) was built by Chandler Price in 1794, as a summer residence, and occupied only as such until the spring of 1804, after which time from a point between Moore (Thirty-fourth) and Margaretta (Thirty-sixth) streets, to William (Thirty-ninth) street and from Chestnut to Market street. After streets began to be cut through the property, portions farthest from the house were sold from time to time, until by the sale of all the land west of its western boundary, the property was reduced to its latest dimensions. The hot-houses, stables, ice-house, etc., were all located a little west of that portion of the grounds at present occupied by the residence of the late Frank McLaughlin, and were torn down in 1866 to make room for the residences now occupying these lots. The old man-

sion in its earlier days was the scene of much gaiety, Mr. Price being in his day famous as an entertainer. It was his almost invariable rule to give two dinner parties each month, and all the prominent people of the country, both socially and politically, were entertained at different times. President Andrew Jackson was more than once an honored guest, being a warm personal friend of Chandler Price. Mr. Price's son, Butler Price, was at that time an officer of the celebrated City Troop, and several times each spring and autumn, this house was made an objective point by the troopers. Picketing their horses to the fence along Chestnut street, then almost a mere country road, they, with their gay young officers, regaled themselves within the parental mansion.

The house was occupied continuously from its erection in 1794, except during the earlier winters, until 1894, when the death of its last occupant, Miss Ellen Price, a daughter of Chandler Price, necessitated its sale and relinquishment. The site of the old building is now covered with a dozen or more edifices erected by Mr. William Weightman.

Mr. Price's town house was on Front street below Walnut, but during a part of his life his city residence was on Ninth street near Spruce. It was afterwards sold to one of the Bonaparte family who was in this country at the time.

Prior to the death of Miss Ellen Price, and at the time of the remodeling of the Church of the Saviour in 1889, an offer was made to purchase the estate as a site for the church, but the gentle mistress who had presided over the old vine-covered homestead, for years, declined to part with the property. Many recall the picturesque mansion so completely covered with luxuriant wisteria vines, the purple blooms of which were ever a glory in the spring-time.

The finest estate in all West Philadelphia is that of Mr. Clarence H. Clark, southwest corner

VIEW OF SATTERLEE HOSPITAL, 1862.

Satterlee Hospital was located in the fields between Baltimore Avenue (Pike) and Spruce Street. The entrance was north of Baltimore Avenue, near what is now Forty-fifth and Osage Avenue. The picture represents the Hospital as being in a hollow, whereas it was on high ground.

of Locust and Forty-second streets. The handsome mansion is surrounded by grounds that extend from Forty-second to Forty-third, and from Locust to Spruce street. They are shaded by the grand old forest trees that have reigned supreme since the early history of our country and tower above the trees of smaller growth and of less ancient years. It is an interesting spot not only because of its wealth of years, but owing to its intrinsic beauty. Through the courtesy of Mr. Clark the grounds are open to the public and in rambling through the woods it is difficult to realize that it is in the midst of a large city.

ALLIBONE MANSION
Thirty-ninth and Walnut Streets Formerly Divinity School of Protestant Episcopal Church

Satterlee Hospital stood formerly at Forty-fourth street and Baltimore avenue. It contained forty-five hundred beds and was next to the largest hospital in the country. It was erected in 1861. The vicinity was then rich in sylvan beauty and is now quite a centre of West Philadelphia, and adorned by handsome houses and graced by the Clarence Clark Park.

In Stewart Bulkley's reminiscences of Satterlee Hospital during the Civil War a most interesting account is given of the tenderness and devotion of Mother Gonzaga, who has passed away to her eternal reward, and whose care of the sick and the wounded will ever remain memorable. A veteran of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, said of the saintly Sister: "Mother Gonzaga was a mother to about fifty soldiers in the Satterlee United States Hospital during the years from 1862 to 1865. No matter what the creed, her devotion was ever the same, and not a few soldiers recalled in after years the midnight visits of Mother Gonzaga—as she was called by the men—her silent steps after 'taps' and in the dim gaslight were listened for, and with her white-winged head-dress she flitted from bed to bed to soothe and cheer the suffering soldiers." She was one of the purest and loveliest of women, and the mention of her name with that of old Satterlee

Hospital is only a fitting tribute to her gentle memory.

On the twentieth of May, 1862, a requisition was made by Surgeon-General Hammond, through Dr. I. I. Hayes, for twenty-five Sisters of Charity to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers in the West Philadelphia Hospital, known afterwards as the Satterlee Hospital in honor of General Satterlee. Dr. Hayes, of Arctic exploration fame, was appointed surgeon-in-charge. The hospital grounds covered an area of fifteen acres.

At Forty-second street and the Schuylkill, back of the Woodlands, there was, in 1862, a steamboat landing, where, during the Civil War, the sick and wounded were brought, and from there carried in carts and all manner of conveyances to Satterlee Hospital, and to a temporary hospital on Woodland avenue, where St. Vincent's Home now stands.

At Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets the Allibone mansion stood. It was a spacious house surrounded by fine woods. Mr. Allibone was president of the Pennsylvania Bank. After its failure, the Allibone mansion became the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, and continued such until the new building was erected on Woodland avenue and Fifty-first street. There was a small frame house on the Allibone grounds, where Miss Allibone, who was an invalid, resided for some years.

The Freeman estate covered nearly the entire square between Locust and Walnut and Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. The mansion was very handsome and stood in the centre of the grounds. It was sold first to Mr. Keen, afterwards to Mr. Altemus, and subsequently purchased by Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. Altemus then removed to the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth and Walnut streets. The elegant old dwelling-house in the centre of the grounds was torn down by the late Mr. Drexel, who built around the house that stood on the corner of Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, and improved the appearance generally. He also erected the fine dwelling on the corner of Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. James Paul, and also another on the same lot on Locust street.

The pioneer house of the Forty-ninth street section was built by Mr. Thomas Robbs. Fifteen years ago only twenty-five houses were numbered in the section. Fields and woods abounded, and in Springfield avenue fifteen years ago only four houses stood.

At Forty-fourth street and Baltimore avenue the old Twaddell mansion is still standing. The Twaddell farm of other days extended from Coffee Creek above Market street, included Coffee woods and ran from Forty-second to Fifty-second streets.

In those days, 1840-50, there were no streets above Fortieth street, which south of Market was called Till street, and north of Market, Cedar lane. Above Fortieth street fields and woods abounded everywhere. On Baltimore avenue above Forty-sixth street, stands the old "Cherry Tree Inn," much changed by the march of modern improvement from the inn of the past. The name, however, is perpetuated. An ancient cherry tree four feet in diameter, opposite the Twaddell farm, gave to the inn its quaint name. The old spring house on the Twaddell grounds is now open to the public. It is fed by a tiny stream that once flowed into Mayland's dam.

West Philadelphia has the most unique military mansion in the city, and certainly the most grim and warlike in appearance. It is the home of Battery A at Forty-first and Mantua streets. The appearance of the building is different from that of any other building in the city. On Forty-first street there are two stories, the lower composed of huge granite blocks and the upper of red bricks. The windows are exceedingly narrow, and extend almost from one story to another, and the entrance, which is directly in the centre, is large and massive and is protected by an outer door composed of iron bars. The building is so arranged that it resembles a citadel or fortress. The inside of the barracks is in keeping with the appearance of the structure. It is severely plain.

In 1840 there were but few houses between the Schuylkill and Fortieth street. The old Academy was built in 1800 near Fortieth and Chestnut streets. Squire Allen was the alderman some fifty years ago. He resided near the Academy and was the terror of all the small boys.

The Belmont Club, in 1879, had its grounds at Forty-eighth street and Baltimore avenue.

Leach's burial grounds beyond the present Belmont Cricket grounds, at Fifty-first street, is a spot full of charm to all interested in oldtime places. The little enclosure is about one hundred feet square. It bears the impress of the wear and

tear of time and is picturesque. On some of the stones may still be read the names of those long dead.

The mansion on the southwest corner of Forty-second and Pine streets, was built in 1850 by Mr. Jacob Brown. It was erected on the edge of a wood. Mr. Munro Smith's palatial mansion was built on the site of James Leonard's house which was erected in 1845. It was the very first house built in the square between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets on Chestnut street.

Long ago, on the site of the Centennial Bank, at Thirty-second and Market streets, stood a hipped-roofed house known as the "Mansion," where travelers were hospitably received by Mr. Hoopes, who kept a hardware store adjoining. On the northeast corner of Thirty-second and Chestnut streets (then named James street, after James Hamilton), stood a large mansion erected about 1820 by an Englishman. It was built of wood with Gothic windows and painted a dark color, from which hue it took the name of the "Black Castle."

Mr. Joseph S. Keen, father of Mr. Keen the librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, resided here for fifty years. On the site of the old Keen homestead, as it was commonly called, the Drexel Institute now stands. Before it was purchased by the late Anthony J. Drexel, the mansion presented a tumble-down appearance. The grading of Chestnut street when the bridge was built laid bare the stone foundation of the old house, and in what was once the cellar of the Keen mansion a butcher shop was seen in later days and the grounds in the rear—the garden—were reached by an ascent of rickety steps.

The Indigent Widows and Single Women's Asylum on Chestnut street above Thirty-sixth, was formerly the site of Mr. William Keen's home, built in 1840. Prior to 1840 there was but one house in the entire square, and that was built by Mr. Bacon, a Quaker.

The territory south of Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets, and beyond the Almshouse, reaching to the river was fifty years ago a scourge to Blockley township. There was a great stretch of meadow land and lawless men would cross the Schuylkill in row-boats and commit no end of evil deeds. It was not safe in those days to be abroad in that locality after dark.

Philadelphia has over one thousand one hundred and fifty miles of streets, of which about eight hundred miles are paved. She has about four hundred miles of sewers and over twenty-six thousand gas lamps, in addition to electric lights, and numerous public squares and parks.

There has been no retrogression in the development of the "great city," the march of progress has been steady in the amount of work accomplished and the methods employed in public and private enterprise.

Business men and philanthropists merit credit for the expansion of buildings and building plans, and the city should enroll the names of those to whom honor is due. Philadelphia has set many examples of architectural finish and structural durability that other cities might copy with profit.

The comfort and beauty of Philadelphia are exceeded only by the size and style of its many business blocks, and Philadelphia architects, like Philadelphia lawyers, enjoy in every community, high standing. Moreover, the designs of not a few of the buildings in Philadelphia have accorded the designers a world-wide recognition.

In the matter of homes Philadelphia (and West Philadelphia) takes the lead of all cities in the United States, and statistics give conclusive proof of the activity of Philadelphia builders, and support the just claim for the high place of Philadelphia in the American building world. The great bulk of Philadelphia's dwelling houses range in value, including lot, from $1,000 to $3,000. Large numbers range from $5,000 to $7,500.

Building societies were introduced in Philadelphia about fifty years ago. The soil found was congenial and they have flourished ever since. Building societies have afforded the working classes means to provide homes for themselves, and they are really co-operative saving fund and loan associations. The State of Pennsylvania contains over fourteen hundred societies and at least four hundred and fifty have their offices in Philadelphia.

Prior to the Centennial the art of building was in this city bound up in the old rigid and formal style peculiar to earlier days. Within the last two decades architectural life has emerged from its quiet conservatism and old conditions have changed. In West Philadelphia, except where old historic buildings remain as landmarks, progression in architectural life is everywhere manifested. With an organized

Chapter of Architects, one of the oldest in the country, the artistic conditions of Philadelphia must progress.

Within five years it will probably be possible to almost girdle the city on a majestic avenue through West and South Philadelphia.

A parkway system connecting League Island Park with Fairmount Park, touching Bartram's Gardens in its course and intersecting all West Philadelphia, is now under consideration by the Board of Surveyors.

The creation of another Wissahickon Drive by the condemnation of the wooded sloping sides of Cobb's Creek, rich in scenic beauty, and the opening up of a 150-feet-wide boulevard, following the winding course of the creek, is the latest development of this West Philadelphia boulevard system.

A large portion of the system exists to-day only on blue prints and tracing paper, but such rapid progress is being made that before the year is done the city will have been formally committed to the scheme, by the placing of these new avenues and diversions of old ones on the city plan.

The Cobb's Creek boulevard was made the subject of a report made to the Board of Surveyors by a recent committee, but referred back to the subcommittee for further consideration. As reported the plan was for a 100-feet avenue, widening Sixty-third street from Market street to Washington avenue, curving into Federal street at Sixty-second street, continuing on Federal street to Fifty-eighth, proceeding south to Hoffman avenue, thence to Fifty-ninth street, south on Fifty-ninth to Florence avenue and thereafter following the windings of Cobb's Creek.

The course to Fifty-ninth and Florence avenue, though laid out in rectilinear sections, parallels the course of the creek, but on the crest of the steep east bank. Southward from Florence avenue the shores fall away and it is proposed to open a roadway within a stone's throw of the water all the way to Paschallville.

The banks of the creek are still heavily wooded, the water still unpolluted. If the city should condemn the banks another Wissahickon Drive is possible. The project now before the Board of Surveyors assumes that the city will take the Cobb's Creek bank for a park and in that event the plan calls for a 150-feet-wide boulevard along the Cobb's Creek park section. This avenue is to be divided by a line of trees into a roadway for business driving on the residential side, and a thoroughfare for pleasure driving exclusively on the park side.

At about Seventy-fifth street the Cobb's Creek boulevard and the projected extension of Passyunk avenue join. Councils have already appropriated funds for beginning the construction of a new bridge, costing at least half a million dollars, over the Schuylkill on the line of Passyunk avenue. Assistant Engineer Haldeman, of the Survey Bureau, has plotted the extension of Passyunk avenue to about Seventy-fifth and Elmwood avenue, on the diagonal of the present avenue.

Much of the land that the new highway will pass over is now swamp and lowlands. But when the way is opened, the extreme southern end of West Philadelphia will be brought miles and minutes nearer City Hall and a direct connection between south Philadelphia, east and west of the Schuylkill, will be established.

Councils' committee has already approved the establishment of a mall as an approach to League Island Park and the opening of a 180-feet avenue from the northwestern corner at Fifteenth and Oregon streets to Twenty-sixth street and Snyder avenue, thence to Thirty-fourth street and Snyder avenue, and thence northwestwardly to Mifflin street. The erection of another bridge is contemplated at this point. It will carry the new avenue directly to the northern boundary of Bartram's Gardens, and Fifty-second street, already opened as one of the widest avenues in West Philadelphia, will converge to this point, too, establishing thereby a direct course from the mall of League Island Park to the Fifty-second street entrance to Fairmount Park.

The joining of the Fifty-second street boulevard with the projected Cobb's Creek boulevard, is receiving the attention of the Board of Surveyors. Two plans have been advocated, widening Christian street and Baltimore avenue, or widening Federal street and Baltimore avenue.

Great changes have come in the past fifty years, and the growth of West Philadelphia has been almost as rapid as that of old Philadelphia, and in being the university centre of Pennsylvania it has become a city distinctive in character and growing prominence. The rural characteristics of the beautiful "City of Homes" have been wisely preserved and heighten its charm and picturesqueness; moreover the historic interest of West Philadelphia goes hand in hand with that of old Philadelphia.

# WELL KNOWN
# PHILADELPHIANS

MEN WHO ARE PROMINENT IN THE PROFESSIONS
AND IN VARIOUS LINES OF BUSINESS

Henry Brooks is one of the foremost business men of Philadelphia, and one of the most successful; but, before referring to his commercial life, it might be well to look for a moment at his services to the Republican organization.

He has been not only absolutely loyal to the regular organization, but he has thrown himself heart and soul, successfully, into every campaign. He never could have done this if he had not possessed the qualities of a leader to a high degree, and if he had not won and held for himself the loyalty of the active workers in the party in his section of the city.

Mr. Brooks has always been exceedingly popular with his own friends and neighbors, with the entire community west of the Schuylkill River, and with the men who are most prominent in manufacturing, financial and commercial circles in Philadelphia. He is one of the best known manufacturers in the city, and one of the largest and most successful. He is a well-known financier himself, and is interested in a number of financial enterprises, to a large extent. Wherever he goes in the business world his word is recognized as being as good as a bond, and his energy, his untiring enthusiasm, and his clear grasp on business affairs and his remarkable foresight are well and widely known. He is as popular in business circles as he is in those of politics, and that is saying a great deal.

He was born in Yorkshire, England, near the town of Huddersfield, one of the largest cloth manufacturing towns in the United Kingdom. When very young he came to this country with his parents, and they resided in West Philadelphia, their home being in the eleventh division of the Thirty-fourth Ward, in which division Mr. Brooks has lived ever since. His education was obtained in the public schools of West Philadelphia.

As a member of Select Council from the Thirty-fourth Ward, to which post he was elected in 1896, Mr. Brooks won the esteem of his entire constituency, and has twice been elected Clerk of Quarter Sessions. He is son of the late George Brooks, who was one of the most prominent manufacturers of upholstery goods in the country, and on his death, Henry Brooks assumed control of and now operates the Oriental Mills. Mr. Brooks is president of the Standard Fire Insurance Company. He is a prominent member of the Manufacturers' Club, the Young Republican Club and Oriental Lodge of Masons, and he is rector's warden of St. James' Episcopal Church, West Philadelphia.

Mr. Brooks resides at 5300 Girard avenue. The house which he owns and occupies was one of the old Supplee residences. He owns the entire square upon which his house stands, having purchased a small piece of land to finish out the tract. Mr. Brooks is married and has five sons and one daughter, the latter being married to Dr. Harvey, of West Philadelphia.

HARRINGTON FITZGERALD, editor-in-chief of *The Philadelphia Item*, was born in this city, April 5, 1847. He began his business career as cashier for Jay Cooke & Co., under Mr. Geo. C. Thomas, now of Drexel & Co., remaining with that great firm four years, during which period the house refunded hundreds of millions of United States bonds. His eyesight failed under the strain of severe work, and he was compelled to take a year's rest. He then became business manager of *The Item*, and after ten years' service in that position, became editor-in-chief and general manager of that prosperous and well-known daily newspaper. He has held the position ever since.

THE BIBLE LESSON

Thirty years ago he became interested in art, as a relaxation, and studied under George W. Holmes, who taught the leading men of the country. He afterwards studied in Paris, with Isabey and Fortuny. He has painted steadily, as time would permit, giving his chief attention to landscapes and marines. Many of Mr. Fitzgerald's pictures have been sold at high prices to famous American collectors. He has three studios, fully equipped : one at his residence, 1334 Spruce street; one at 727 Walnut street; and one at his country place, near Norristown. The two illustrations on this page represent two of his most famous recent pictures. "The Wreck," received a Gold Medal.

Mr. Fitzgerald's pictures have been shown and have received medals in many cities, including Chicago, New York, Detroit, the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, and the two Omaha exhibitions. He received last year a medal at the Charleston exhibition, and a gold medal at the exhibition of the American Art Society in this city.

THE WRECK

He inherited his taste for art from his father, Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, who was an eminent art critic, and collector of rare works, and the friend and companion of leading artists all over the world.

Mr. Harrington Fitzgerald's private collection, in his town and country residences, is valued at $300,000, and contains numerous examples of the best American and foreign artists.

Charles Moseley Swain, Esq., president of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, and for many years one of the best-known and most prominent residents of West Philadelphia, was born in this city, July 7, 1849. His father, William M. Swain, of New York City, founded *The Public Ledger*, and was its owner until it was purchased by George W. Childs.

Mr. Swain was educated in Doctor Faires' School, at Samuel Allen's Friends' School, at the Crittenden Commercial College, and at Saunders' Institute in West Philadelphia. He read law in the office of Samuel Hood, and was admitted to the bar on the twenty-fifth of November, 1871. For fifteen years he practiced with great success, his attention being devoted almost entirely to civil cases. During these years he had charge of many interests relating to prominent corporations. He was the strongest ally of Alfred G. Baker in what was known as "the Academy of Music fight," and through his assistance Mr. Baker won, and the Baker estate has since controlled the Academy of Music. Mr. Swain was chairman of the Edison Electric Light Company, and, as the public will remember, had a hard fight for control with Professor William G. Marks, the former president, and in this fight Mr. Swain won. He was a member of Councils for six years, and his record there is an ideal one.

On June 4, 1886, the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company was organized, and started in a small way at 1321 Walnut street. Mr. Swain was elected president of that corporation, September 1, 1886, and has been president ever since, and to-day the company is one of the best known and most successful and solid in the State of Pennsylvania. It has grown from a capitalization of $37,500 to a capital of $500,000, and the assets have increased from $110,000 to $3,500,000. In 1890 Mr. Swain was elected a director in the Merchants' National Bank, to take the place of Mr. John Wanamaker, who was obliged to resign when he went to Washington as Postmaster-General. In 1885 Mr. Swain was elected director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and in 1889 president of the Electric Protection Company. He is a director in the Academy of Music, the Art Club, the Union League, the Edison Electric Light Company, the Philadelphia Electric Light Company, the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and for twenty years has been deeply interested and very active in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Swain is married. He has two children, and two grandchildren, and since 1875 has resided at No. 4500 Spruce street.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific few men are better known than the Honorable CHARLES EMORY SMITH, of this city, editor of *The Press*. As Minister to Russia, where he was appointed by President Harrison in 1890, and as Postmaster-General of the United States, to which place President McKinley appointed him in 1898, and which Mr. Smith resigned in January, 1902, he performed services to the country which made him everywhere known. As a brilliant orator, a polished and forcible writer, as a statesman, and as editor of one of the two chief Republican papers of the country (the New York *Tribune* being the other), the name of Charles Emory Smith is a household word in every State and Territory. President Roosevelt earnestly requested Mr. Smith to remain in his Cabinet, where he had been universally recognized as the strongest figure under the administration of Mr. McKinley, and the man closest to Mr. McKinley himself; but interests so important as to forbid such action called Mr. Smith back to Philadelphia, and it is pleasant to be able to record here that when he resigned from President Roosevelt's Cabinet, Mr. Smith received from the President a letter which in sincerity, in gratitude for his services to his country, and in depth of regret at the severance of official relations by Mr. Smith's own action, is probably without a parallel in this country.

GEORGE W. B. HICKS was born at Camp Burnside, Indianapolis, Ind., September 10, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia until his twelfth year, when he went to work on a farm, remaining there for some time. After being employed in a number of occupations, Mr. Hicks was enabled to attend college, and at twenty-two years of age engaged in the real estate business, in which he was very successful. He also studied law. Even before he cast his first vote, Mr. Hicks was interested in public affairs, and was elected a representative to the General Assembly in this State in 1895, half a dozen opposing candidates unitedly urging him to stand for the position in the interest of harmony. While he was in Harrisburg Mr. Hicks made an excellent record, defeating the School Bill then before the Legislature, which, if passed, would have taken $163,000 annually from the schools of Philadelphia. The bill was passed at a subsequent session, after Mr. Hicks' term of service at Harrisburg had ended. He did splendid work for the educational and humanitarian interests of the State. In 1896 he became connected with the Pneumatic Transit Company of Philadelphia, and it is said that no one in the country excels Mr. Hicks in his knowledge of everything connected with pneumatic transmission of mails and parcels. The splendid system of pneumatic mail transmission in this city is largely the work of Mr. Hicks.

Frank Leake, president of The Star and Crescent Mills and one of the most prominent men in the city, has wielded a strong influence in many of the important matters affecting Philadelphia's welfare in recent years, and his work toward the settlement of the coal strike last fall, here and in New York, counted strongly toward bringing the men and operators together.

He was born in Camden, N. J., December 15, 1856, and was the sixth son of Samuel F. and Arabella G. Leake. On both sides he comes from distinguished ancestry, his father's ancestors being Englishmen of prominence, and on the maternal side his forerunners were Scottish Covenanters. His great-grandfather, John Gray, was a Scottish general, and lived a mile and a half from Edinburgh. His great-great-grandfather on his father's side, Recompense Leake, in 1732, gathered together a number of Presbyterians in Deerfield, N. J., and in 1737 they founded the "Log Church," under the pulpit of which John, the son of Recompense Leake, was buried.

Mr. Frank Leake was educated in the public schools in Camden, N. J., and at the early age of twelve years showed his taste for mechanics by building a one-horse-power engine with very little assistance. Soon afterward he took up the study of medicine, which, however, he did not long pursue.

In 1870 he engaged in the notion business at Second and Market streets, of this city, and remained there six years. In 1876 he entered the dry goods commission business. About this time Turkish towels, a comparatively new article in this country, began to be manufactured here, and in 1877 Mr. Leake allied himself with a corporation making these towels. For five years he traveled, and in 1882 engaged in the same business on his own account. His company is now the largest in this line of trade in America. In 1896 he led the movement in the Manufacturers' Club for sound money, and the club put itself on record in favor of it. This action had a decided influence with the Republican National Convention of that year. He was influential in the great work performed by the Allied Water Committees. He is a member of the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club, the Presbyterian Social Union, the Trades League, the Franklin Institute, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and is president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown. Mr. Leake is and always has been an uncompromising Republican, but has believed that character should be the basis for nomination for office. Before the nomination of Mr. Weaver for the mayoralty of the city, Mr. Leake's name was constantly in the minds and on the tongues of the people, for this position, and some of the strongest leaders in the party seriously considered his nomination.

Lucien H. Alexander, one of the ablest members of the junior bar in this city, was born in Philadelphia on Christmas Day, 1866, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his forefathers having settled in this State in 1740. His father, the late John Alexander, Esq., was prominent in the business and banking world of this city, and was President of the Indiana Mineral Railway Company. A great-grandfather of Mr. Alexander's served in Lord Charlmont's dare-devil Irish Volunteer Corps; his paternal grandfather was an officer under General Harrison in the War of 1812, as was his maternal grandfather, Colonel John Duncan. Another great-grandfather was the celebrated Dr. Arnott, of York, Pa. His paternal grandmother, Jane Grey, traced her ancestry to the family of Lady Jane Grey, and through the paternal line he is descended from Major-General Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. Mr. Alexander was educated at the Friends' Central School, Rugby Academy, Harvard College, and the University of Pennsylvania. He began the study of law in 1889 in the office of William Henry Rawle, Esq., but was subsequently compelled, for several years, to devote his energies to developing coal and lumber properties in Pennsylvania and Minnesota. He resumed the study of law with A. T. Freedley, Esq., and was admitted to the bar December, 1896, when he became associated with Colonel William Brooke Rawle and A. T. Freedley, Esq. In 1900, he opened offices independently; and now, in association with John Lawrence Wetherill and William White, Jr., Esqs., is located on the seventh floor of the Arcade Building, where he enjoys an extensive and growing practice.

Mr. Alexander, during his first year at the bar, received the honor of appointment to the Board Controlling Admissions to the Bar, and three successive reappointments by Common Pleas Nos. 1, 3 and 4, serving throughout his membership on this Board as secretary, resigning with the other members in December, 1900. He was appointed by the president of the State Bar Association a member of the Committee of Nine to present a memorial to the Supreme Court of the State with the view of securing uniformity in the matter of admissions to the bar in Pennsylvania, and it was mainly owing to his efforts the State Board of Law Examiners was established in 1902. Mr. Alexander has traveled extensively, is a member of the University Club, Penn Club, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Public Education Association, Philadelphia Law Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, American Bar Association, and many college clubs and organizations. In 1902 he and General J. P. S. Gobin were the two delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association to the American Bar Association Convention. During his college days he served as captain of the University crew and the football team of the University, and enjoys the distinction of being the only man who has played on both the Pennsylvania and Harvard football elevens. He was also elected Senior President of the Class of 1888, University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Alexander is a Republican, and was one of the most popular speakers for the party during the Weaver campaign for the District Attorneyship. His integrity, ability, wonderful capacity for work, and thorough legal knowledge, have made him, already, one of the best known and most successful attorneys at the bar of Philadelphia.

VERY few attorneys in the history of the legal fraternity of Philadelphia have in so short a time attained such a strong position at the bar as ROBERT J. WRIGHT. In his handsome suite of offices on the eleventh floor of the Land Title Building, at Broad and Chestnut streets, he transacts a business large, important and profitable. Although he has only been at the bar for ten years, his income is just about that of a Common Pleas Judge of Philadelphia. He has had charge of several very large estates, one of them, recently settled, amounting in value to several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Wright's practice is almost entirely civil, though his services are frequently sought in the criminal court. He is a logical and convincing speaker, his articulation being beautifully distinct and exact; his language is well chosen, his ideas attractive, and his gestures natural and graceful. In his practice he has had a great many important jury cases, in which he has been almost invariably successful, and many lawyers twice his age would go a long way rather than face him in debate before a jury.

One of the greatest factors in Robert J. Wright's success at the bar has been his untiring industry and his determination, always, to make the preparation of each case so thorough that nothing was left to chance when he entered court. His complete mastery of his cases has often been marked and marveled at in the courts of this city, and, although naturally not of the most robust build, Mr. Wright has taken such good care of his health and strength that his fund of vitality is enormous, and the effect of his personality thrown into a case, often carries it irresistibly in favor of his client.

His reputation is not confined to the city of Philadelphia, but is well known throughout eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and his services have been sought in cases of moment in courts outside of the county of Philadelphia.

For six years Robert J. Wright has been prominent in public affairs in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Metropolitan Club, of the Crescent Club, and the Foresters. He is fond of books, of the theatre, is very popular among his brethren at the bar, and is widely looked to as one of the foremost men in the Democratic party in Philadelphia.

His influence in the organization is steadily increasing, his tact and skill and coolness and power to command men, and win their friendship, having given him a large and formidable following. When he was appointed a Real Estate Assessor, he received the congratulations of hundreds of prominent men, irrespective of party; and in every political campaign he is looked to as a man whose influence must be reckoned with.

Dr. Louis C. Benerman, one of the best known practicing physicians in Germantown, residing at 4558 Wayne Avenue, was born January 12th, 1861, and received his early education in the public schools of this city, graduating on June 25th, 1878, from the Northwest Boys' Grammar School. For a few years after leaving school he engaged in mercantile business, and then became a student of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, in this city, graduating there on April 5th, 1887. Almost immediately he engaged in active practice in Missouri, where his diploma was registered September 29th, 1887; but, after a year's residence in that state, he returned to Germantown, and engaged there in active professional work. While Dr. Benerman is a most successful physician, his greatest reputation, in medical circles, has been made as Examiner for Life Insurance Companies, and, here, it is not too much to state, that he is unsurpassed—if he is equalled—in this Commonwealth.

Dr. Benerman's first examination for life insurance was made July 22nd, 1888. Since that time he has done a large amount of this work. He is at present Assistant Senior Examiner in this city for the National Life Insurance Company; Associate Examiner for the Hartford Life Insurance Company, Associate Examiner for the Colonial Life Insurance Company, the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, the Order of Heptasophs, the Commonwealth Beneficial Association, and The Alta Friendly Society. Many examinations have been made by Dr. Benerman for other leading Life Insurance Companies. He keeps a record, in card form, of all his examinations, with the results tabulated; and, from July 22nd, 1888, up to January 1st, 1903, he examined five thousand and forty-eight cases. The premiums involved amounted to $134,391.06, and the amount of Insurance applied for by these applicants was $1,497,869.00. Out of these examinations, covering a period of fourteen and a-half years, there was a mortality of only eight cases up to January 1st, 1903, and on these cases the insurance paid amounted to only $7,794.00. It is probable that this record in examinations is entirely unequalled in regard to its favorable results.

Dr. Benerman has gone far beyond other medical examiners in compiling facts and figures, which he has arranged for his own use, in tabulated form, affecting the "rating of the risks." These include the health effect, in four thousand and sixty-five sub-divisions, of the principal occupations in this country. There are seventy-five of these sub-divisions in the hosiery business, sixty in the tobacco business, etc. Dr. Benerman's compilations, also, from the statistics of the National, State, and Local Boards of Health, are exhaustive, and throw a flood of light on the probable duration of life in all ordinary occupations.

The Doctor is married, his wife's maiden name having been Miss Mary Peckham, and they have two children. Their home in Germantown is most attractive, and both Doctor and Mrs. Benerman are fond of literature, and of all out-door sports.

So far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned, no man in Councils holds a position equal in strength and influence to that of Henry Clay. His record, as a member of the Municipal Legislature, has been marked by absolute integrity, remarkable ability, and a popularity which is as wide as the boundaries of the city. As a speaker, on the floor of Councils, no man in this generation has equaled Mr. Clay in force, brilliancy and logic; and his name is better known, in every sense of the word, to Philadelphia than that of any other member of the body. He is a man of intense enthusiasm, of thorough acquaintance with parliamentary law, of imagination, and of alert and strong intellect, and his long experience in public affairs has added to these qualities a knowledge as rare as it is valuable. It is by no means too much to say that in this man the citizens of Philadelphia place a confidence that is implicit, and that he is by far the most prominent figure in Council chambers. His popularity in the Republican party, and with his associates in Councils, is as great as it is with the people, and his strength in public affairs, on account of his personality, is neither duplicated nor approached.

At many a critical stage in the city's affairs, his influence has been cast for the welfare of the people. He is a successful man of business, a man of warm friendship, and deserves the popularity which he has won. He was born in this city on the seventeenth of August, 1850. His education was obtained in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1865 he accepted an opportunity to enter the real estate and conveyancing office of J. H. Siddall & Sons, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Green streets. Mr. Clay stayed with the firm until July, 1869, when he entered the employ of W. Frederick Snyder, in the same line of business, remaining there nine years. At the end of that time he opened a real estate and conveyancing office for himself at 906 North Sixth street. There he remained until 1891, when he was elected president and manager of the Northern Electric Light and Power Company. He remained in this position until recently, when he surrendered his office. He is still largely interested in the electrical business.

In 1869 Mr. Clay married Miss S. E. Hausman, of this city. They have two daughters.

In 1887 he was elected Receiver of Taxes, and held the office until 1890. In November, 1892, he was elected to Select Council, and has been re-elected ever since. He is a life member of St. Paul's Masonic Lodge, No. 491; of Pacific Lodge, Odd Fellows, and of several social organizations. He still has a number of relics of his real estate business, in the shape of trust estates which he manages.

MAGISTRATE J. M. R. JERMON, whose last election was such a triumphant vindication of the power of the people to choose their own public officials, is the best known and probably the ablest member of the minor judicial bench in this State. His integrity, his knowledge of the law, his immense popularity with the people, and his human sympathy, have combined to make him a man of prominence.

He was born in January, 1851, in the old District of Southwark. He was educated in private schools, and in the Episcopal Academy. In 1874 he entered the real estate business, and was appointed a Notary Public, and in 1881 Indictment Clerk in the office of District Attorney Graham, holding the position with marked ability until April 1st, 1895, when he was first chosen Magistrate. He was re-elected to the minor judicial bench in the spring of 1901. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic fraternity, and of other social and political organizations. Under his influence children arrested for criminal offences have been kept separate from ordinary criminals, and the way made clear for their reformation. No other magistrate is so well known to the men who stand strongest in business and financial affairs in this city.

Magistrate Jermon is a member of the bar in this city, having been admitted to practice, several years ago, in the various County and State courts; and it is easy to understand that his knowledge of the law, as an attorney, is an immense advantage to him in his position upon the minor judicial bench. His duties as a Magistrate occupy his time, and he gives practically no attention to the legal profession, but, many who know him, especially those whose circumstances are by no means affluent, seek and get the benefit of his advice in legal matters, and it is a rare thing for him, in such cases, to accept fees. His brethren at the bar know well that his qualifications as an attorney are of the highest description. He is known, also, as one of the most skillful political leaders in Philadelphia, and he has conducted campaigns, for others, with a courage, knowledge, and a comprehensive grasp of the situation, that has won general admiration. Since his first election as a magistrate, Magistrate Jermon has been looked upon, in this city, as a model magistrate, his justice, patience, undeviating integrity, quick apprehension of the law and the facts, and his uniform kindness of heart, exhibited in every case that comes before him, having given him a reputation that has probably never been equalled in the minor judiciary of Philadelphia.

Senator Boies Penrose, re-elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years, at the last session of the Legislature, has made a deep and favorable impression at Washington, where his influence in national affairs is potential.

He was born in his present residence, on Spruce street, below Broad, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, November 1, 1860. He is the son of Professor R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., LL. D., of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a nephew of Judge Clement Biddle Penrose, of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County.

Senator Penrose obtained his early education at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and under private tutors. He was an apt scholar, and made such rapid progress that he was enabled to enter Harvard College at a very early age, and he graduated in 1881, being one of five from a class of nearly two hundred and fifty who by competitive examination were chosen to deliver orations on Commencement Day. He also received honorable mention in political science, the affairs of government having even at that time attracted his interest and attention.

After leaving Harvard, he chose the law as a profession, and began his studies with Wayne McVeagh, who has held the posts of United States Attorney-General and Minister to the Italian Court, and George Tucker Bispham, Professor of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. Senator Penrose was admitted to the Bar in December, 1883, and soon formed a partnership with S. Davis Page, who served as United States Sub-Treasurer at Philadelphia, and Edward B. Allinson, under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose, for the practice of law.

In 1884 he was elected as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, from the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia. While on the floor of the Lower House he took a particular interest in promoting the success of the Bullitt Bill, the Reform Charter of Philadelphia, and was interested in many other important measures which are now on the statute books of the State.

In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth District, which comprised the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of Philadelphia, a district in the very heart of the city, and one of the richest and most influential in the State. The grandfather of Senator Penrose formerly represented part of the same District in the State Senate, and at his death, which occurred during his term of office, he was succeeded by Samuel J. Randall. As a member of the Upper House at Harrisburg, Senator Penrose took active part in debate and deliberations, both on the floor and in committee rooms, taking especial interest in the great question of reform in municipal government. He was continually re-elected to the State Senate until 1896, when he succeeded Senator Cameron in Washington.

In collaboration with his partner, Mr. Allinson, he, in 1886, wrote a "History of the Government of the City of Philadelphia," at the request of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. Senator Penrose and Mr. Allinson have also contributed other valuable matter to the literature of their profession, and have won a reputation as legal authors of the first rank.

JOHN T. HARRISON, the well-known hosiery manufacturer, and senior member of the firm of Harrison & Mallatratt, 314 to 328 Armat street, Germantown, was born in England; but he came to this country with his parents, in 1850, when he was only five months old. His father, John T. Harrison, senior, was the contractor who built the Chestnut Hill Branch of the Reading Railroad.

Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools, and entered the Union army two months before he was fifteen years of age, serving in the Eleventh Maryland Regiment, Company B. At the expiration of the War of the Rebellion, he was honorably discharged, and went to work for Louis Bowman, at that time the only florist in Germantown. Some time later he secured a position in the Express Department of the Reading Railroad Company, remaining there for ten years, and then entered the employ of the Charter Hosiery Company, in Ashmead street, Germantown.

In 1889 he began business on his own account at his present location, and has been exceedingly successful, the business having increased to three times its early proportion. Mr. Harrison has been a prominent figure in public life and during his service in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, he has been interested in important legislation desired by the mercantile and financial interests of this city, and by the members of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and he has had passed some of the most important bills recently made laws in this State. Among them was a joint resolution passed through both Houses, which provided for a commission of five lawyers, learned in the law, to draft a new General Corporation law, based on the Supreme Court decisions and legal interpretations of the present law. This was vetoed by the Governor. He had passed an Appropriation Bill for the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Mt. Airy, for the sum of $260,000. He passed through the House, after a hard fight in Committee, a Lien Law, allowing sub-contractors and laborers to file liens on buildings for wages, the same as original contractors. This bill was substituted by a Senate bill of general lien character. Through his efforts a bill was passed to allow depositions to be taken before magistrates in case any witnesses were in other States, their depositions taken before anyone authorized to administer oaths now being admitted as evidence in any case before a magistrate or justice of the peace; a bill appropriating $1,500 to erect a tablet to the memory of John Burns on the battlefield of Gettysburg; a bill providing for the retirement of Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas or Orphans' Courts, in case of complete disability, and to give them during retirement half pay for the balance of their lives; a bill to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1895, to inspect seals and weights and measures. This was vetoed by the Governor. Among the other important bills made laws through Mr. Harrison's efforts, was a bill appropriating $300,000 for a new insane asylum, known as the Homeopathic Insane Asylum; a bill making appropriations for St. Luke's Hospital, the Jefferson Hospital, and the University of Pennsylvania, the Factory bill, the Compulsory Education bill, and the Congressional Apportionment bill. He was elected to the State Senate last fall by an unprecedented majority.

Mr. Harrison is married, and has three children, two daughters and a son, the latter, Joseph N. Harrison, who entered the United States Army at the age of eighteen, during the Spanish-American War, and who served until the end of the war.

William R. Knight, was born in this city on the eighteenth day of March, 1861. He was educated here in the public schools, studying first in the Barton Primary School, and then in the Hallowell Grammar School, in the Twenty-fifth Ward. He graduated from the Hallowell School when thirteen years old.

Then he went into the brick-making business, remaining there until he was seventeen years of age, when he was bound out to the firm of Henry Disston & Sons, to learn the trade of saw-making. For sixteen years Mr. Knight remained with the Disstons, becoming a master workman, and nine years ago he held his first political position, under Sheriff Clement, being clerk to the Deputy Sheriff. When Mr. Crow was chosen Sheriff, Mr. Knight was removed, as he had been loyal to the Republican organization. Shortly afterward he was appointed clerk in the Quarter Sessions office, under Mr. Ahern, and stayed there until 1900. Mr. Knight was an opponent of the late Thomas J. Powers, and this led to his removal from Mr. Ahern's office. Mr. Knight was elected to Common Council in 1889, and served twelve years, being re-elected by an increased majority each time. Largely owing to his influence the straightening of Frankford avenue is now in progress, a great city improvement. Mr. Knight is married, and has two children, and is a member of many important clubs and social organizations. He is one of the most popular men in political life in Philadelphia.

When he was appointed Shipping Commissioner of Philadelphia, in place of Senator Ellwood Becker, deceased, he was strongly recommended for the position by Senator Quay, Senator Penrose, Mr. Durham, and many other men prominent in the Republican party in this city and the State; and since he has assumed the duties of his new and responsible office, he has won golden opinions from the maritime interests of the Port, on account of his high executive ability, integrity, and prompt and exact dispatch of business. Mr. Knight's popularity in his new office, is as great with the employes as it is with the public, for, while he is a thorough business man he is considerate, warm-hearted, and never neglects an opportunity to do a friend a service.

His time during business hours is taken up with his government duties, for he is already recognized as a leader in Republican politics, a man of force, courage and foresight, who accomplishes much in the way of results, and says little about it. He is recognized by the state and city Republican leaders as a remarkable organizer, with thousands of devoted friends, and a man who succeeds in the face of political obstacles apparently unsurmountable.

William S. Douglass, perhaps the best known man who has ever held the office of City Commissioner in Philadelphia, was born here, educated in the public schools, and after leaving school was apprenticed to his father, John I. Douglass, then well known in the marble business.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, William S. Douglass enlisted in the Union Navy, and was attached to Admiral Dahlgren's Squadron, and was present at the bombardment of Charleston, S. C., and in many other exciting actions on the Atlantic Coast. When his term of service was up, in two years and six months, young Douglass, with an excellent record in the Navy, came back to Philadelphia, and finished his apprenticeship in the marble business with Edward Greble, at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Subsequently Mr. Douglass engaged in the marble business for himself at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, and was very successful. He was sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg in 1874, and a member in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. For nine years he served as City Commissioner of Philadelphia. He is a man of great force of character, exceedingly popular, and as the proprietor of "The Douglass House," 212 and 214 South Ninth street, he is gaining an excellent reputation as the landlord of a first-class hotel.

Mr. Douglass is married and has three children, and is a member of numerous prominent clubs and other organizations.

William H. Kreider, one of the best known members of the Bar living in West Philadelphia, is a resident of the Thirty-fourth Ward, and was born at Annville, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and graduated from Lebanon Valley College in 1894, when he entered the Law School of Yale University. There he graduated in 1896, and in 1897, after a post-graduate course, received the degree of Master of Law. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar, but soon returned to Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar of this city, January 18, 1899. Since that time he has been associated in the practice of law with the Honorable John C. Grady. He is a staunch Republican.

In 1897 Mr. Kreider married Miss Marion I. Luce, a member of one of the prominent families of Connecticut. He was president of his Law Class at Yale for two years; is a member of the Book and Gavel Society of Yale, the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, Lawyers' Club, Law Association, and is director of several corporations. He has made important contributions to legal literature, among them articles upon "Rights of Minority Stockholders" and "Reorganization of Insolvent Railroad Corporations." Mr. Kreider is prominent in politics west of the Schuylkill River, and it is expected that his services will shortly receive recognition by the Republican organizations.

Charles F. Kindred, general agent of the Reading Railroad Company through the official terms of three of its presidents, and for years the unquestioned leader of the Republican Party in the Twenty-ninth Ward, is to-day one of the strongest figures in the political and financial life of the city, though he was scarcely known to the people a dozen years ago, when he became connected with the Reading corporation. The official associate and close friend of Archibald McLeod, who was president of the Reading when that railroad company was the greatest railway system in the world, Mr. Kindred was largely instrumental in carrying out those colossal plans which resulted in the building of the Reading Terminal, at Twelfth and Market streets, and in the acquisition, by the Reading Company, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

On the tenth of February, 1892, the country was startled by learning that the Reading Railroad had acquired control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey; and about the same time the Reading secured the Poughkeepsie system, which included the Poughkeepsie Bridge and the Poughkeepsie Railroad, giving the Reading an entrance into New England. Mr. Kindred was closely connected as an important factor with all these great moves. His work for the Reading was invaluable, and his prominence in public life constantly increased. When the bitter fight was in progress between the Combine and Anti-Combine factions in the Republican Party in this city, a delegation of men prominent in the party went to Florida to see Senator Quay to urge that Charles F. Kindred be selected as the leader of the city organization in the interest of harmony. It was understood that Senator Quay favored this, but the breach was then too wide, and the plan fell through.

In the early part of the year 1900 Mr. Kindred resigned from the Reading, and with several close associates purchased the Philadelphia *Times* for $750,000. He conducted the paper successfully until he sold it to the present owners of the *Ledger*, who consolidated it with that paper.

Mr. Kindred is a man of absolute integrity, whose word is accepted anywhere upon any question. He never promises what he cannot and does not perform. His intellectual ability, enormous capacity for work, and the personal magnetism which he has—in common with all leaders of great enterprises—make him a notable and interesting figure.

Pierson M. Stackhouse, who in the last campaign announced himself as a labor candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, is a well known conveyancer, residing at 1536 Willington street, and has for a long time been interested in labor matters, and in political affairs.

He was born at Langhorne, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and both his parents were Quakers. His early life was spent on a farm, belonging to his father, and his education was obtained in the public schools of his native place. He came to this city in 1876, the year of the Centennial, and took up his residence in the Twenty-ninth Ward, where he has lived ever since, and where he has been a factor in the Republican politics of the ward. On coming to this city Mr. Stackhouse engaged in the business of conveyancing, and his business interests have not only been considerable in the section where he resides, but have extended all over the city, as his standing is excellent in his profession. Although he has never held office, he was a candidate three years ago for the regular Republican nomination for Magistrate, but withdrew his name before the meeting of the Convention.

Mr. Stackhouse is married, but has no children, and is very popular in the northern part of Philadelphia, especially in manufacturing sections. He was one of the most active members, for a long time, of the Anti-Cobden Club, an organization in which David Martin was long a prominent leader. He is a fluent speaker, and in his interest in city matters has often appeared upon the public rostrum. He is himself a member of the Society of Friends, and is respected in that religious denomination. Like all the friends of clean government, his ambition is to introduce a force into the affairs of Philadelphia, through the votes of the workingmen, which will purify politics and give the city a business administration.

With the labor organizations in all parts of this city, Mr. Stackhouse is very popular, and he is often invited to attend labor meetings as a speaker. His correctness of purpose, and his popularity, especially in the manufacturing districts, is well known to the political leaders, with all of whom he has a personal acquaintance ; and however they may differ from him as to his views on public matters, they respect the man and his enthusiasm and sincerity.

John Virdin was born and raised in Kensington, in the same division where he still resides. Losing his father at an early age he was thrown on his own resources, and after staying as a boy on a farm until he was fifteen years old, he became a laborer at Cramp's shipyard, then a sparmaker, and from this humble position has worked his way up to offices of trust and influence. Many years of his life were passed in responsible positions in the League Island Navy Yard. During the régime of Mayor Fitler, Mr. Virdin was appointed an Inspector of Highways, and in the fall of 1898 was elected by the people as Recorder of Deeds, his term expiring in January, 1902.

From early manhood Mr. Virdin has been active and influential in Eighteenth Ward politics, has represented his ward in the City Committee, and for many years has served as chairman of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Executive Committee. He is of the most genial nature, agreeable presence, and stanch to his friends, whom he numbers by the legion. His election as Recorder of Deeds of this county, and his splendid administration, form bright pages in the history of the Republican party in Philadelphia.

The organizers of the famous Harmer Club were John Virdin, Benjamin Conrad, William N. Beidleman, John Wood, John Ridgway, Adam Eckert and John Todd. John Ridgway was at that time an influential Republican politician of Kensington. He was elected president of the new organization, Benjamin Conrad was selected as treasurer, and William H. Beidleman secretary. The original club-house was a little two-story frame building on Beach street (now Delaware avenue) that had formerly been occupied as a ship-chandler's store, and had been run by the veteran builder, Jacob Tees, who in his day had built merchantmen for Stephen Girard in his shipyard opposite, as well as men-of-war for the United States Government in the struggle of 1812.

The club's next move was to the southwest corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street, and next to Girard avenue above Marlborough. In 1888 the Harmer Club purchased its present spacious and palatial club-house at 1130 Shackamaxon street. This house had been one of Kensington's most aristocratic private residences. It was large and spacious. The purchase price was $8,000, but five times that amount has since been invested in the property in permanent improvements.

The Harmer Club, during its twenty-seven years of life, has had three presidents. The original president, John Ridgway, served for one year, when he was succeeded for the next eleven years by Recorder Virdin. In 1885 Mr. Virdin retired from the presidency, and that position has been filled ever since, most acceptably, by Isaac D. Hetzell. Five hundred members in good standing constitute the complete roster of the Harmer Club.

JOHN O. SHEATZ, member of the Legislature from the Twenty-fourth Legislative District, and one of the best-known real estate men in the city, made a record in Harrisburg during the Session of 1903 of the General Assembly which is creditable to the Republican party and to himself. He is a prominent resident of the Twenty-fourth Ward, has been engaged in some of the most important land transactions in recent years in this city, and is popular throughout Philadelphia. He was educated in Easton, Pa., where he was born, and after coming here entered the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, on the recommendation of the late Asa Packer, then president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and Stanley H. Goodwin, general superintendent of the same corporation. For thirteen years Mr. Sheatz stayed with the Baldwin people, then he engaged in the retail coal business at Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, finally entering upon the real estate business at the same place. He has been very successful, and is treasurer of The Frank Queen Publishing Company of New York. Mr. Sheatz was elected to the Legislature by a very large majority, is a member of several important committees, is a warm friend of Senator Penrose, and is known as a man of integrity and force.

ARTHUR B. EATON was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1870. His parents moved to this city in 1881, and made their home at 4226 Aspen Street, West Philadelphia. He attended the Martha Washington Primary School, the old Westminster School, and the Belmont Grammar School, where he was under the tuition of Prof. Jacob Sides.

When about eighteen years of age, Mr. Eaton left school to go into the mercantile business in Pittsburg, Pa. Returning to Chester, Pa., in 1891, he remained in business until 1894, when he entered the law office of George S. Graham, Esquire, then District Attorney, taking up his residence at No. 944 Belmont Ave., West Philadelphia.

He attended a special course at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar in 1897. Upon being admitted he took an office in the Odd Fellows' Building, where he is now located.

His practice is large and almost entirely civil; he represents a number of large corporations, and for a young member of the Bar has been very successful in his profession.

Mr. Eaton's peculiar abilities were soon recognized by the politicians, and he was induced to become a candidate in 1900 for Common Council. After a most bitter political fight, he was elected by the largest majority on the ticket.

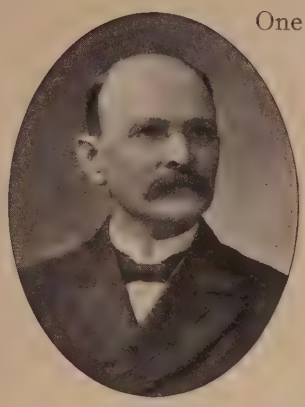
After serving his term in Council, he was urged to become a candidate for the Legislature in 1902, and was elected by the largest majority ever received by a candidate in the 34th Ward.

Being a ready and fluent speaker and thorough parliamentarian, in the debates of the House, he made an enviable record for himself and was very popular in both Houses at the State Capitol. He served on several important committees, being a member of the Judiciary General, Judicial Apportionment, Railroads, Ways and Means, and Compare Bills Committees.

Mr. Eaton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, American Mechanics, Sons of America, Royal Arcanum and Young Republicans. His prominence and future in the Republican party is unquestionable and increasing.

LeRoy N. King, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the junior bar in Philadelphia, whose offices are at 723 Walnut street, is becoming well known in public life, as well as in his profession. He was born in this city, where his father for many years was the senior member of the famous printing firm of King & Baird, at Sixth and Sansom streets. This concern for many years did the official printing of the city, and when Daniel J. King, the senior member, retired, over twenty years ago, it was one of the best-known firms in Philadelphia.

Mr. LeRoy N. King was educated in the public schools of this city, finishing his preliminary schooling in the Belmont Grammar School. In 1885 he entered the office of James H. Heverin, 114 South Sixth street, as a law student; and, under his famous preceptor, he was thoroughly and firmly grounded in the principles of law and practice. In 1890 Mr. King was admitted to the bar, and he had charge in Mr. Heverin's office of the preparation of the widely-known Mallison case, one of the most famous criminal prosecutions known in the history of the Philadelphia bar. After the death of Mr. Heverin, his partner, Mr. James H. Shakespeare, formed a partnership with Mr. King, and this continued until October, 1898, the firm still having its offices at 114 South Sixth street, in the Ledger Building. In 1898 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. King removed to offices in the Witherspoon Building, which he left for his present quarters at 723 Walnut street. His business is both civil and criminal; it is large, and constantly increasing. He has had charge of many estates, and represents some of the best-known building associations and real estate firms in Philadelphia. His residence is No. 892 North Forty-second street, and he is active in the Republican politics of the Thirty-fourth Ward, being a member of the McKinley Republican Club and the Thirty-fourth Ward Republican Club. Mr. King is known not only for his great care in the preparation of cases, but as a speaker of ability, whose arguments always attract wide attention in Court, and whose appearances on the public platform are sure to win the interest of large audiences.



One of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia, and one of the men best known in public life, is THOMAS L. HICKS, ESQ., former Postmaster of this city, and now General Agent here for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, his offices being at the northwest corner Ninth and Walnut streets. Under the administration of Mr. Hicks the Philadelphia Post Office was recognized as a model at Washington and throughout the United States; and his services to the public, in Councils, as chief of the Bureau of Highways, and in other positions, have been many and valuable. He is a born leader of men, the hardest kind of a fighter in political battles, a man of the strictest integrity, of wonderful executive skill, and of unquestionable ability, and his popularity and reputation are wider than the bounds of this city. He is a Republican of the truest type, and the people believe in him as they always have done, in a fashion uncommon in the present generation.

He was born in the old District of Southwark in 1852. He was educated in the public schools. After leaving school, he assisted his father in the plumbing, steam and gas-fitting business, until 1877, when he was appointed Receiver for the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. In 1881 he resigned to accept the position of Secretary and Superintendent of the Fifth Street Market Company, the corporation occupying the present site of the Bourse Building. He was active in politics from the year 1884, when he was first elected to Common Council. In 1895 he resigned to accept the appointment of Chief of the Highway Bureau. During his service in Councils he was successively Chairman of the Surveys, Highways and Finance Committees, always performing the duties entrusted to him with ability and fidelity, and winning results generally thought to be impossible. In 1897 he accepted the appointment as Postmaster of the City of Philadelphia, at the urgent request of the leading Republicans.

Mr. Hicks had been voted, unanimously, a set of complimentary and commendatory resolutions at a stated meeting of Common Council, upon his retirement from that body in 1895.

Under his administration as Postmaster, while the business in this city increased enormously, and the territory covered by the free delivery service almost doubled, the efficiency of the Philadelphia Post Office was raised up to and held at a point which it never before attained; and, at the same time, the strain of labor upon the employes and the carriers was immensely lessened by the reduction of hours of work, joined with increases of salary. Under Mr. Hicks, the percentage of expenses of the Philadelphia Post Office, to the gross receipts, was considerably reduced. These facts are part of the official records at Washington, and they only briefly indicate the success of Mr. Hicks' administration. While maintaining and keeping the Philadelphia Post Office at this high state of efficiency, Mr. Hicks was loyal and true to the Republican party, to which his services have for years been so valuable, and no one knows better than the Republican leaders in this city and State how sincere and manly Mr. Hicks was in his unquestioned adherence to the organization of the Republican party.

He is more popular to-day, if that is possible, than ever before. The people look to him as a true man. They believe in his ability, his integrity, his stanch friendship, and in the success which follows his efforts in public life, as well as in business operations. He is one of those men who could not be the inconspicuous if they would; and, in all human probability, the future holds in store for him honors and opportunities greater than those which have been his portion in the past.

Daniel J. McNichol, who is known not only in this city, but throughout the country, as one of the largest contractors in the United States, is the man who has constructed the great filtration works, which are to supply this city with pure water. The complete success of this enormous system is already demonstrated by the working of the Lower Roxborough plant, which furnishes to a large section of Philadelphia an unlimited supply of pure water.

Mr. McNichol was educated in this city, and here he entered, as a boy, the business in which he was destined to take so great a part. He knows every portion of the work of construction in the line of contracts in which he is engaged, and it is said that no man in the city can get such efficient work out of his employes, or is so popular with his men. He gives his attention unremittingly to the great public works which he is always constructing, and takes few and brief holidays. Personally he is one of the most popular business men of Philadelphia, and his warm friends are numbered by thousands. While he is a man of force, clear-headed in all his enterprises, and noted for his courage and determination, he has a warm heart, a quick sympathy, and the thousands of men employed by him are devoted to him and his interests. Unlike his brother, Mr. James P. McNichol, he devotes very little time to politics, but gives his whole attention to business which he has perfected into a system equal to that of a great railroad corporation.

Councilman J. P. Hughes, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, was born in Jersey City, July 1, 1886. His father, John M. Hughes, was a well-known contractor for the raising and moving of buildings, as his father was before him. Mr. J. P. Hughes was educated in the public schools in Jersey City, afterwards taking a course in Drake's Business College. He went into business with his father, coming direct to Philadelphia twenty years ago, residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward in this city, where he has lived ever since. He is now the senior partner of the firm of John M. Hughes' Sons, the most successful in its line between Chicago and New York. They have three establishments —one at 3729 Filbert street, in this city; one at Colbey and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, and one in Atlantic City, in charge of Mr. Hughes' brother. The Atlantic City office is at No. 13 South Carolina avenue. The firm has raised and moved hundreds of buildings in this city, among them St. Patrick's Church, at Twentieth and Locust streets, and the Convent at Manayunk. Among the buildings raised and moved at Atlantic City by this firm is the Traymore Hotel. Mr. Hughes is president of the Hamilton Club and is a member of the Young Republican Club. He is frequently called as an expert in real estate cases, and is one of the most prominent and efficient members of the City Council of Philadelphia.

Mr. Howard A. Chase is a native of Oxford County, Maine. He comes of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather and grandfather both having served with distinction in the War for Independence. His father, the late Hon. Thomas Chase, was prominent in civic affairs in Maine, especially in educational and legislative work. Mr. Chase was educated at Hebron Academy, Maine, the Alma Mater of the late Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin and of John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Upon the death of his father in 1865, Mr. Chase for several years managed the farm on which his homestead is situated, and later engaged in the nursery business.

The R. G. Chase Company, of which Mr. Chase is treasurer, is engaged in the growing and distributing of high-grade nursery stock. Their nursery is located at Geneva, N. Y., on the shores of the beautiful and romantic Seneca Lake.

Mr. Chase is a practical orchardist. For many years he has made a study of varieties of fruits adapted to the various sections of the United States and is a recognized authority on this subject. In the heart of the Pocono Mountains, in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, he owns a fine estate of nearly one thousand acres of park and woodland, with one of the finest and largest experimental and commercial orchards in the State, fruit from which won the Wilder Medal of the American Pomological Society, September, 1899, and the First Prize at the Paris Exposition, September, 1900. Here at an elevation of nearly two thousand feet, he and his family make their summer home among the cool fresh breezes of the pines and surrounded by scenery unequaled. From the numerous look-out points upon the estate superb views are obtained of mountain, forest and valley, to the south and east the long rampart of the Blue Ridge twenty miles distant, with its two gateways, the Delaware Water Gap and the Wind Gap. Descending from the higher places into the gorges, one comes upon brawling mountain brooks, taking their plunges over the rocks and ledges, their banks fringed with dense masses of rhododendron. In the pools and deep under the shaded banks the speckled trout hides and in the thickets on every hand the drumming pheasant finds cover.

Mr. Chase represents the important interests of his company in the Middle and Southern States. He has been a resident of the Twenty-seventh Ward since 1875, and during that time has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the city and State. A Republican in national affairs, he has never hesitated in local affairs to act independently of the regular organization, if, in his opinion, the best interests of the city and State so demanded.

He is president of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association and an active member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He has been an influential factor for many years in promoting legislation in forestry, horticultural and fishery interests. The present fishery laws of the State, admittedly the best in any State in the Union, were framed under his supervision and passed at the last session of the Legislature through his efforts.

Mr. Chase is a member of the Union League, of the Young Republicans, and is a man of high standing and influence in business and social circles. Mr. Chase's office is situated at 1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

Former Magistrate CHARLES P. DONNELLY is probably to-day the strongest figure in the Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia. His influence is by no means limited, as a public man, to the city, for it extends throughout the State, and is stronger to-day than it ever has been in the past. Like many other men of force, Mr. Donnelly has fought in public life against all kinds of obstacles, and has faced the bitterest criticism and the most determined onslaughts of his political foes. As a Magistrate, as Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, as a strong figure in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, his record has been an excellent one; and, in his business interests in this city, which are extensive, he is not only successful, but has the highest reputation for energy and integrity. Perhaps never has Mr. Donnelly grown so swiftly in political power as within the last twelve months, all sorts of forces flocking to his leadership which were before out of harmony, and in some cases even numbered among his political enemies. He is a man of foresight, of quick and accurate judgment, fertile in resources, and immensely popular, not only in the Democratic party, but with all classes of citizens. It is not too much to hope that under his strong influence the Democratic party in this city may return to the position which it held before it was stunned and half-crippled by long years of internal warfare. Mr. Donnelly is known as a political leader of ability, not only in this State, but in Washington, and if his life is spared, his future prominence in the party of his choice can be easily prophesied.

JAMES B. SHEEHAN, the well-known Republican, was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of this city, graduated from the Ringgold Grammar School, and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the textile manufacturing firm of Shaffner & Stringfellow, at Twelfth and Tasker streets. When he relinquished this position, Mr. Sheehan was appointed bill clerk in the Tax Receiver's office in this city, under Henry Clay. There he remained one year, after which he was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. For eleven years Mr. Sheehan was an assistant clerk in the Orphans' Court, in this city, and for two years he was clerk in charge of the marriage licenses. He was indictment clerk in the District Attorney's office, under District Attorney Rothermel, and he took an active part in the campaign for the re-election of his chief in 1901.

Mr. Sheehan is married, and resides at 1609 South Tenth street. He is president of Mary Commandery, No. 66, Knights of St. John; president of Division No. 19, A. O. H.; member of McClellan Commandery, No. 143, Foresters of America, and is also member of the following associations: Fidelity Mutual Association, American Catholic Union, J. C. B. of Sarsfield; Prudential Mutual Association, and is president of the United Republican Association of the First Ward.

Mr. Sheehan is well known as a stump speaker, and stumped the city for Ashbridge, and for Mr. Roney, and part of the State for Governor Stone.

Maxwell Stevenson, Jr., head of the banking firm of Maxwell Stevenson, Jr. & Company, in the Land Title Building, is one of the younger figures in the financial world of Philadelphia; but, through his enterprise, his successful handling of corporation affairs, his integrity, his wide acquaintance in the city, and his personal force, which he throws into everything with which he is connected, he is becoming widely known. He was born in this city on the 7th of September, 1879, and is the son of former Judge Maxwell Stevenson. He was educated in the Blight School, 401 South Twenty-second street, and took the examinations for an engineering course in the University of Pennsylvania.

This he did not complete, as, in 1897, he became manager of the Highlander Mill and Mining Company, in Ainsworth, British Columbia, the corporation of which his father is president, and which has been successfully developed to the dividend-paying point. Mr. Maxwell Stevenson went to Ainsworth, in 1897, taking charge of both the physical and financial management of the Highlander Company at that place. He developed the valuable lands owned by the Company until they have great bodies of ore in sight, on which an average profit is made of $20 per ton. There he remained from 1897 until 1901, when he returned to this city.

On January 1, 1903, he established a banking business, incorporated as a firm, in the Land Title Building, under the title Maxwell Stevenson, Jr. & Company. This enterprise has been very successful. The firm finances business enterprises, and manages them. One of the most important concerns which it is handling at present is the Black Diamond Tunnel Company, at Ainsworth, British Columbia. The immense bodies of ore, carrying lead and silver, owned by this Company, produce a profit of $20 per ton, and are now cut at a depth of 1500 feet. When the tunnel is extended half a mile further, these valuable veins will be cut at a depth of 3000 feet, and are almost inexhaustible. Whatever Mr. Stevenson has touched, in financial affairs, has succeeded. His principal recreations are horseback riding, shooting, and fishing, and in the summer he lives with his father at their country place in Radnor, Pa.

C. Wesley Thomas is the youngest man who has ever held the responsible position of Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. His administration of his office has elicited warm praise from officials of the Treasury Department. During his incumbency the receipts have increased amazingly, while, strange to say, the cost of maintaining the service has been considerably decreased. The discipline of the office has been wonderfully improved. The Collector has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the port, and on one occasion, while presiding over the annual meeting of the Maritime Exchange, he presented an array of figures showing the great increase in the exports from Philadelphia and making the unanswerable assertion that these figures were a proof of the prosperity of the city.

Charles Wesley Thomas began his political career when in 1884 he was elected a member of the Legislature. Previous to that time he was a clerk in the general office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was twice re-elected to the Assembly, and near the close of the session of 1889 he resigned to become private secretary to Thomas V. Cooper, Collector of the Port. In 1890 Mr. Thomas was elected State Senator from the Fourth District, to succeed John J. MacFarlane, and was re-elected in 1894.

At the close of the session of 1893 he was elected president pro tempore of the Senate, was re-elected to that office in 1895, and was a member of the Special Senate "Lexow Committee" to investigate the official conduct of affairs in this city, under the Bullitt charter. He served as assistant secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1887, and was promoted to the office of secretary for the campaign of 1888, and he was a delegate to the State Conventions of that year and of 1892.

During his legislative career he introduced a score of bills that attracted attention, including one appropriating $625,000 for a new library and administration building, a bill providing for the indigent insane, a bill fixing the terms of notaries public and providing for the investment of the funds of savings banks. In the Senate he served on the Committees of Finance, Railroads, Municipal Affairs, Insurance, Education, Legislative Apportionment and Public Buildings.

In 1891 he caused something of a stir by giving his reasons for supporting M. S. Quay for United States Senator. In 1895 he broke away from the regular wing of the Republican party, vigorously opposed what was known as the "Combine" division, and associated himself with Israel W. Durham, Boies Penrose and other active workers in behalf of the anti-Combine faction, holding his ward against the combined energies of the administration and its workers, succeeding in wresting from them the entire Councilmanic delegation of the Twenty-fourth Ward, representing as it does to-day principles enunciated by the anti-Combine platform.

Mr. Thomas was born in Philadelphia, June 6, 1860, and was educated in the public schools, attending Newton Boys' Grammar School, at Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets. He is connected with the West Philadelphia Lyceum, Hamilton Republican Club and the Union League, and is personally popular throughout the whole city.

Colonel Moses Veale (born near Bridgeton, N. J., November 9, 1832), is the son of Moses Veale and Elizabeth Sharpe, and comes from a distinguished line of ancestors. He was educated in the Quaker Seminary in Philadelphia. He read law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. When, in 1861, President Abraham Lincoln called for troops for three years' service, the young lawyer volunteered and was selected, November eighth, as second lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the Curtin Light Guard. He was commissioned as captain, April 4, 1863, and as major, May 4, 1864. He was brevetted as colonel January 16, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services. General Geary spoke of him as "the bravest of the brave." General John H. Kane said, "He showed much gallantry in action."

Colonel Veale was commissioned by the President, after the war, as the United States Attorney for the Territory of Montana. Later he served as Clerk of Indian Affairs, and on January 8, 1868, was appointed adjutant-general of Montana, with the rank of brigadier-general. He returned to Philadelphia in the fall of 1876. Since his return he has been nominated by the Democratic party for State Senator and Recorder of Deeds. On both occasions he ran ahead of his party ticket; in the latter instance he was eight thousand votes ahead of his general ticket. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Robert E. Pattison as Health Officer of Philadelphia, and again, in 1891, Governor Pattison appointed him to the same office.

John J. Elcock, son of former Judge Elcock, is one of the successful and popular members of the Philadelphia Bar, and although a young attorney, his force, ability, and his well-known integrity, have made him sought by many clients with very important interests.

Edward W. Patton, Republican leader of the Twenty-seventh Ward, recently said, "Mr. John J. Elcock is a young lawyer of ability, a man of honor, with an excellent and growing practice, and he is a loyal and active Republican. I know his sterling worth, and his popularity with the people."

He was born in this city in 1871, and was educated at Rugby Academy, on Locust street, below Fifteenth, a school which, under the direction of Clarence Smith, was one of the most famous boys' schools in the United States. After leaving Rugby, Mr. Elcock entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1892, when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a short time at the Altoona shops. In these great shops there are always to be found sons of the most distinguished and wealthy men in this country and abroad, who go there for the thorough experience which they obtain.

After about one year's stay at Altoona, Mr. Elcock took up the study of law in his father's office, the Hon. Thomas R. Elcock, and was admitted to the Bar on the tenth of July, 1896. At that time Judge Elcock's offices were at No. 431 Walnut street, but he soon afterwards removed, with his son, to their present spacious offices at the southeast corner of Fifteenth street and South Penn Square. Mr. John J. Elcock's practice is almost entirely civil, although he has been successful in several important criminal cases. He is fond of out-door sports, especially cricket, and is a popular speaker on public questions.

Hon. Maxwell Stevenson, who has been one of the most distinguished leaders of the Philadelphia Bar for many years, and who is one of the most popular men in the city in legal and financial circles, is widely looked upon as a man who, in the near future, is likely to be again called to judicial honors in the County of Philadelphia. He has been largely interested, during the past two or three years, in important mining enterprises in British Columbia. Judge Stevenson has not handled these great undertakings as a speculator, but simply as a business man, and the large and valuable properties which he controls in the Black Diamond Tunnel Company, and in the Highlander properties, are said to be wonderfully rich in high-grade precious ores. These corporations control several different mines, paying properties, the development of which is being largely increased. The Eastern offices of these corporations are at No. 604 Land Title Building, Broad and Chestnut streets.

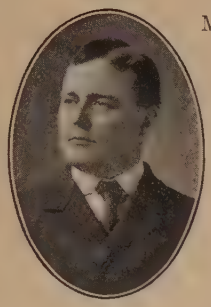
As a lawyer, Judge Stevenson is one of the best-known and most successful at the Bar. He has appeared in many of the most noted homicide cases in this part of the state during the past twenty-five years.

George W. Hancock, who died at his home in Merion, last March, at the age of sixty-eight, was a well-known resident of West Philadelphia, having been in business in the Twenty-fourth Ward since 1855, when he entered the office of City Surveyor under Samuel L. Smedley, and, upon his promotion to the office of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, March, 1872, was unanimously elected to fill his place in the West Philadelphia district, where he continued until 1879.

He had been perhaps more closely identified with the improvements and development of this ward than any other resident, having been connected with its Building Association for twenty years; treasurer of its Organized Charity Association for the past twenty-seven years, and treasurer of the West Philadelphia Institute and Library since 1872. He was the organizer of the West Philadelphia Trust Company, and has been identified with the Friends' School, Fifteenth and Race streets, including that at Thirty-fifth and Lancaster avenue, and Swarthmore College, for the past twenty years.

For the past three or four years Mr. Hancock has given his time almost entirely as an expert witness in real estate suits to which the city was a party, and which involved the valuations of property as estimated by road juries. He was also a member of the Twenty-fourth Ward Sectional School Board. He was born in Philadelphia and educated in the public schools and the University of Pennsylvania. By profession he was an engineer. A widow and three sons survive him—Walter W., engaged in the real estate business; Henry J., attorney-at-law, and George B., an engineer and contractor.

Mr. Hancock was a man of unblemished personal character, of wide business experience, and was thoroughly familiar with the great educational interests of the city.



Magistrate John A. Thornton, who is by far the most commanding figure in the Democratic party west of the Schuylkill River, is by no means an ordinary man. With a superb physique he joins a quick mental perception and readiness of decision. His success has placed him in the notable position of a city Democratic leader.

"Judge" Thornton was born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1862, at Thirty-seventh and Sansom streets, in what is now the fourth division of the Twenty-seventh Ward. His father, James Thornton, is a well-known and successful contracting plasterer, who has lived in West Philadelphia for fifty-four years. Magistrate Thornton's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Corcoran, and her ancestors have resided since 1816 in West Philadelphia, for many years living on what was known as the "Hamilton Farm," long since transformed into Woodlands Cemetery. While the Corcoran family lived there it was owned by John Mitchell.

Magistrate Thornton obtained his education in the public schools of the city, studying first at the James Miller School, well known as the "Old Brick School," at Forty-second and Chestnut streets, then at Thirty-sixth and Ludlow streets, and then at the Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets grammar school.

When he was twelve years old young Thornton went to work in the Fortieth Street Market, learning there the meat business in all its branches. From there he went to the store of William H. Tumbleston, Fortieth street below Locust, remaining there four and one-half years. He resigned his position there to go into the meat business on his own account in the Twenty-fourth Ward Market, at Fortieth and Filbert streets. There he was very successful, having as customers a large proportion of the best families in West Philadelphia. Magistrate Thornton accumulated considerable property, a large part of which he invested in real estate. He continued in active business until the spring of 1899, when he was elected Magistrate, and assigned to Court No. 23, at 3947 Lancaster avenue.

"Judge" Thornton married Annie M. McCosker, and they have five children, four daughters and one son. Their residence is 3738 Powelton avenue.

The Magistrate became interested in politics as soon as he was twenty-one years of age, when he became a member of the Democratic Committee of the Twenty-seventh Ward, remaining in that committee until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he was obliged to resign, as he then changed his residence to the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Magistrate's father has been actively identified with Democratic politics for forty-five years.

Magistrate Thornton became a member of the Democratic City Committee in 1898. He has served with the highest credit on the magisterial bench, being as popular with members of the Republican party as with those of his own political faith. He has always been a good deal of a student, and his library is especially rich in historical works. In all matters relating to the history of this country, especially its political history, Magistrate Thornton is an authority.

From a condition far from ideal Magistrate Thornton has raised the Democratic party in the Twenty-fourth Ward to a position of complete efficiency, and has made it a strong, cohesive, aggressive force, that must be carefully reckoned with by the dominant organization.

Personally "Judge" Thornton is a very popular man. His manners are attractive, his appearance striking. With the force and fire of youth he joins a sagacity in political and business matters that is usually found only in heads on much older shoulders. His strong place in his party, and the high esteem in which he is held by the public, give promise of still higher honors in the future at the hands of the people.

Robert B. Kelly, Esq., whose offices are on the fourth floor of the Betz Building in this city, is one of the best-known men in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and a successful young attorney. He was born December 19, 1874, and was educated in the public schools in this city, passing most of his school-days in the Horace Binney School. After a preparatory course, he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1896. He had studied law with D. Webster Dougherty, Esq., whose offices are Rooms 465–68, New York Mutual Life Building, northeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets. During his seven years' practice, Mr. Kelly has had charge of a large number of important cases, and his business is steadily and rapidly increasing. He is a member of the Young Republican Club, the Parkside Republican Club, the Hamilton Club of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and many other organizations. He has been active in Republican politics ever since he became of age.

In the Riegel murder case, which was one of the most celebrated murder trials in recent years in this city, one of the men accused of killing Father Riegel was Jacob Wyne. The evidence against him was very strong, and the general expectation was that he would be convicted of murder in the first degree, and would be hung. His attorney was Robert B. Kelly, Esq., and from the very start he handled the case with great skill, throwing the whole force of his personality into his efforts for his client. When a verdict of second degree was reached in the case, congratulations were showered upon Mr. Kelly by his friends, and by his fellow-members of the Bar.

He is very popular, and has high reputation in his profession, for his legal knowledge, and his skill and force in handling cases both in the civil and criminal courts.

Mr. William Turner, resident manager of Clarke & Baker, of 280 Broadway, New York City, and member of Common Council from the Thirty-fourth Ward, has been active in the Republican party for years, and has recently been prominently mentioned as the possible Ward leader, the place in which Mr. Caven has succeeded Mr. Dunlap.

Mr. Turner was born in this city in 1863, was educated in Girard College, and, after leaving that institution, entered the dry goods business, remaining there four years. About ten years ago he entered his present business, which has been very successful under his management, his office being No. 503 Penn Mutual Building.

For some years Mr. Turner was a resident of the Nineteenth Ward, where he was active in Republican politics, and very popular, but for the last seven or eight years he has lived in the Thirty-fourth Ward, where his work has been strongly felt in the divisions, and in the conventions of the Republican party. One year ago last February he was elected to Common Council, where his influence has been strongly felt, especially in bettering the condition of the schools, in which he takes a decided interest. He is a strong friend of Mr. Durham, is quick in thought and action, and has the nerve to do anything which he believes is right to win party success. He is a member of the Thirty-fourth Ward Republican Club, the McKinley Club, and is president of the Roosevelt Club of that ward. He is very fond of outdoor sports, finding in them his chief recreation. Mr. Turner is married, but has no children. He is always closely in touch with men in public life, no matter what their position may be, and his political power is steadily increasing.

Mr. John W. Frazier, one of the most prominent men in public life in this city, was born in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa., January 5, 1837. He was educated in the public schools in that place, and after leaving school learned the carpentering business with Samuel K. Hopkins. On the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. Frazier enlisted in the California Regiment, afterward the Seventy-first of the Pennsylvania Line, as sergeant; and on the 12th of October in the same year was honorably discharged at Camp Observation, in Maryland, by reason of disabilities resulting from the confluent smallpox. Soon afterward he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First Congressional District, and enlisted again January 1, 1863. In the latter part of the same year he was discharged, by reason of expiration of term of service, having taken part in several important military movements, including that under Major-General Couch at Gettysburg.

After the war Mr. Frazier engaged in the building business, and in 1887 he was appointed Registrar of the Bureau of Surveys, which position he still holds. For three years Mr. Frazier was Commander of Colonel Fred Taylor Post, G. A. R., and has been Adjutant of that Post for about ten years. He was Worshipful Master of Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge in 1892, and during his incumbency he initiated fifty-five members, bringing the lodge to a position of strength, after it had lost one hundred and fifty-five members in sixteen years. Mr. Frazier established the Widows and Orphans' Fund, which has since increased to almost $5,000. He donated $250 to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, of which General Wagner is president. During the year 1902 Thomas S. Harrison presented to Mount Moriah Lodge the sum of $1,000, to be invested by the trustees of the lodge as The John W. Frazier Memorial Fund. The interest of this is applied to the relief of those members of the lodge who stand in need of such assistance. So far as known, there is no other fund of this sort in existence. Mr. Frazier is a member of the West Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, and has taken an active part in the better observance of the Sabbath, in Home Missionary work, and in missionary work among illiterate immigrants. For twenty years his home has been at 4814 Hazel avenue, West Philadelphia. During the second Beaver campaign, Mr. Frazier and Frank Willing Leach were the two secretaries of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. Frazier had charge of the literature, the meetings and speakers, and then inaugurated the system of morning and afternoon receptions and evening addresses, ever since continued by the Republican party in this State.

He is one of the best-known speakers in Pennsylvania and one of the most distinguished figures in the Grand Army of the Republic; and in this city John W. Frazier is a force in public life whose influence has steadily been for good.

Professor William McLean, the best-known teacher of sparring who has ever lived in this city, has taught scores of men in the best families of Philadelphia to box, and has instructed them carefully in physical exercise. Among his many pupils have been Senator Boies Penrose, Dr. Beates, Dr. John B. Deaver, the three Drs. Behrens, Dr. Thomas Biddle, Dr. North, and many men in professional and business life. He has also been instructor in physical exercises at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the Schuylkill Navy, and has a number of the most prominent men in the city at present under his tuition, who receive instruction in physical exercise from him at their own residences. Professor McLean is a gentleman in every sense of the word, a man of unvarying good nature, and one of the most famous men who ever entered the ring in this country.

He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, just seventy years ago. In 1840 his parents brought him to this country, locating in New York. He went to school there, and after working for some time at the iron trade showed that he was one of the cleverest boxers in the metropolis. His first public appearance was in 1859, in a hall in White street, New York, where he bested some good men. He soon gained a reputation as the cleverest left-hand boxer in the United States, and a man who was dangerous even to the heavy-weights, though he never weighed over one hundred and fifty-five pounds. He boxed with Joe Coburn, "The Careless Boy of Boston," Pat Carroll, and Tom Allen, who was the champion of England. When Allen came to this country, Professor McLean boxed him in Baltimore. He also boxed Bob Fitzsimmons and Peter Jackson and Jim Corbett. Jackson said that Professor McLean was the greatest man of his age in the world. Pat Farrell, a pupil of Professor McLean, knocked Dominic McCaffrey out, in the old Theatre Comique, on Sansom street, above Eighth. When McLean went to England he met the best men there in the ring, including Josh Smith and Jem Mace. He offered to box Charley Mitchell and John L. Sullivan for points, but they refused.

For forty years Professor McLean has been teaching boxing in this city, and at present he lives at No. 2926 Kensington avenue, where he has a very excellent gymnasium in which he instructs young men in that portion of the city. But he is best known by his unequaled work as a teacher of sparring and physical culture to gentlemen and their sons, and scores of them have the warmest friendship for Professor McLean, not only on account of his professional skill, and his cheerful disposition, but on account of his sterling worth as a man. No one in the United States in his line is better known or better liked, and he is at least as skillful to-day in his profession, and as great a teacher as ever. Many of the best-known business men of the city, some of them standing at the head in financial affairs, secure Professor McLean's services as an instructor for their sons in sparring and physical exercise, and his reputation is a guarantee that he always does his work well. He is always ready to respond to inquiries at his Kensington avenue home, and as he spends a large portion of each day in the city teaching, his services are always available.

ANDREW MCALISTER, of the Fifteenth Ward, is one of the most active and popular members of the Republican organization in the city, and is looked upon as one of the coming men. He was born in this city in 1876, and was educated here in the public schools. After leaving school he entered the employ of Hood, Bonbright & Co., remaining there for four years. He then accepted a position with the great thread firm of George A. Clark & Brothers, at 100 Broadway, New York City. There he remained for about two years. Even before he was of age he was actively interested in politics, and his first political position, by appointment, was that of Contract Clerk in the Highway Bureau in this city. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Clerk in the office of Penrose McClain, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, and remained there until the expiration of Mr. McClain's term. Mr. McAlister was appointed Comparing Clerk in February of the presentyear, by Recorder of Deeds Vare, and is successfully fulfilling the duties of his new office. His father, Mr. John McAlister, is Quartermaster in the United States Marines, in this city, and is a warm friend of Insurance Commissioner Durham, living in the Seventh Ward, and being one of the first men to nominate Mr. Durham for office.

Mr. Andrew McAlister went to live in the Fourteenth Division of the Fifteenth Ward at the request of Commissioner Durham, at the time when Mr. Crow was running for Sheriff. That division had never been carried by the Durham people until Mr. McAlister went there. He carried it in that campaign by forty majority, and has carried it at every election since, by a majority of about one hundred. Mr. McAlister is a devoted friend of Mr. Durham, and a member of the firm of The Victor Enameling Company, of Burlington, New Jersey. He married a daughter of Mr. John W. Pechin, one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city, and a member of the firm of Conway & Pechin, leather manufacturers, of Chester, who employ four hundred hands.

RICHARD B. WILLIAMS, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, is descended from old Revolutionary stock; and, as a business man in this city and as Assistant Commissioner of Highways, has made a record for integrity, success and executive ability. When he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Port by Collector C. Wesley Thomas, he was warmly congratulated by hundreds of men prominent in financial and commercial affairs.

The duties of his position as Deputy Surveyor are in the main advisory and comprehend the direction and control of the Customs force assigned for duty on arriving vessels and their cargoes, or on vessels clearing with bonded or draw-back merchandise. He assigns the proper complement of Customs Inspectors for duty on arriving vessels and acts as Surveyor's Staff Officer in the handling of passengers and supervising the examination of their effects. He assigns Inspectors for service in the discharging and delivery of cargoes of importing vessels and details the requisite number of weighers and gaugers for ascertaining quantity of merchandise thereon, dutiable by weight or gauge.

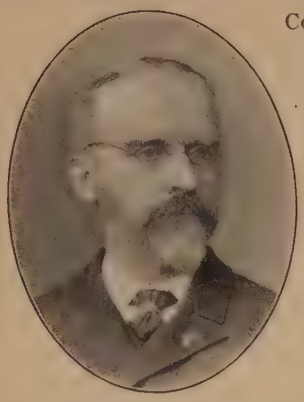
Under the Surveyor's direction he determines the limits of the patrol of the District and Night Inspectors and makes the proper assignment of the same. He details laborers for the assistance of weighers and gaugers in the handling of merchandise for the ascertainment of the quantity. He has successfully reorganized his important department of the service, and has brought it to a high and efficient standard.

Mr. John Gibson, the well-known contracter and builder, whose offices are at number 1031 Witherspoon Building, and who resides in West Philadelphia, at the southeast corner of 45th and Locust Streets, was born in Liverpool, England, 43 years ago, and was brought to this country when a child by his parents. They made their home in Philadelphia, and he received his education in the public schools of this city, afterward entering, as an apprentice, in the business of carpentering and building. Twenty years ago, when he was 23 years of age, Mr. Gibson engaged in business on his own account as a contractor and builder, in Atlantic City, where he erected many beautiful cottages, and among them the first cottage that was built at Longport. The thorough character of his work, in Atlantic City, and his fair and honorable methods of doing business, attracted the attention of many gentlemen in this city, and he was soon engaged here in building operations on a large scale, in the northern and the southern wards. In these operations he constructed hundreds of the handsomest and most substantial houses erected in recent years in this city, and in building them, he built a reputation for himself, as a Master Builder of the very first rank. He also constructed, in places near the city, a number of fine country seats, of remarkable beauty; and, at Media, he built the Friends' Meeting-House and School, which are recognized as model structures in their line. Mr. Gibson is married, he has six children, and his principal recreations are driving, and hunting and fishing. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is one of the most popular men in the contracting and building business in Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles S. Bair, one of the most successful of the young business men of this city, is the son of Andrew J. Bair, and has a wide acquaintance among the most prominent and successful men in Philadelphia. His hundreds of friends, among citizens of this class, have not only been attracted to Mr. Bair on account of his success, and his admirable personal qualities, but because he has been very prominent in many of the most important social organizations. He has always taken great interest in Masonic work. He is a past Worshipful Master of University Lodge, No. 610; Chairman of the Stewards of University R. A. Chapter, No. 256. He is also Warder of Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 36; a member of the West Philadelphia Republican Club, The Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and is one of the Board of Governors of said Club, The Whip and Wheel Club of Merion, Waverly Castle, K. G.E., and is also a member of several other societies and social organizations.

Mr. Bair is married, and has three children, and resides at 3813 Baring street, West Philadelphia.

He is interested as a partner in the old and wealthy firm of Andrew J. Bair & Son, the house which stands at the head of the Funeral Direction business in Philadelphia. It was founded by H. D. Stuard, in 1822, and from that date to this, in the retail branch of the business, it has numbered as its patrons hundreds of the most prominent families in the city. Its equipages are so magnificent that they have been chosen for the use of Presidents of the United States when visiting Philadelphia.



COLONEL BOSBYSHELL is a name that conjures pleasant and friendly thoughts to a host of Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, for his dignified, yet gracious, personality yields to him the friendship of almost every man, woman and child with whom he comes in contact.

At fifteen years of age he began the struggle of life as a messenger boy in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Telegraph Company at Pottsville, Pa. Two years later he entered the law office of Hon. F. W. Hughes, and at nineteen became a student of law in the office of his uncle, William L. Whitney, Esq.

The War of the Rebellion found Bosbyshell amongst the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, enlisting on the sixteenth of April, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. Volunteer service as a private of the Washington Artillerists of Pottsville on the eighteenth, and reaching Washington City the same evening. He served humbly during the three months, and in September, 1861, became Second Lieutenant of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving with that organization during the war, having repeatedly received assignments to various duties of honor and trust, and being promoted First Lieutenant and Captain of his company, and made Major of his regiment. The operations of this regiment are graphically set forth in a book written and published by Colonel Bosbyshell, called "The Forty-eighth in the War," which has met with the warm approval not only of the members of the command, but many other readers.

In November, 1889, by appointment of President Harrison, he assumed the superintendency of the Mint, and admirably administered its affairs until April, 1894, when President Cleveland preferred another man for the place. During Colonel Bosbyshell's connection with the Mint service he introduced many improvements in the work, and he it was who projected and carried through to a successful conclusion the establishment of a new Mint building in this city. It is doubtful if there is a better informed and better qualified Mint man in the United States to-day than Colonel Bosbyshell.

Immediately upon leaving the Mint the Colonel became active vice-president and subsequently treasurer of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia, which latter position he still holds.

Colonel Bosbyshell has been a busy man all his life, actively engaged in many ways for the welfare of the community. He has been particularly interested in the National Guard of Pennsylvania for many years, having been Major of the Second Regiment in December, 1878, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, serving in all positions with credit. In August, 1893, he resigned and was placed on the retired roll of officers. However, when the late war with Spain absorbed the National Guard, Colonel Bosbyshell was called again into the ranks of the National Guard, and by Governor Hastings' direction, organized the Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., becoming its colonel, a position he still holds.

His interest has been largely given to church and Sunday School work, forty-five years of his life being actively engaged therein. But a few years ago he relinquished the superintendency of the Sunday School of the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, after thirty years' connection with that school. He served as a Vestryman of the Church of the Saviour for many years, being its secretary most of the time he was connected therewith. His musical tastes led him to conduct a church choir for his church for many years, and he has been a member and supporter of the large chorus societies of the city, having served as president of the Philadelphia Chorus in the palmiest days of that organization.

He is a director of the Musical Fund Hall; chairman of the trustees of University Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M.; companion of Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; a member of the Union League, Historical Society and Old Guard of the Second Regiment, U. S. V. He is a past commander of the Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., being a comrade in Post 2, of this city.

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the growth of the business steadily increased until its vast plant marks one of the leading industries west of the Schuylkill and equal to any in the Quaker City.

The Avil Printing Company makes its own inks; it has a complete electrotype foundry, a photo-engraving department, and one of the largest binderies in the country.

Its composing-rooms contain tons of the latest faces, both in book and job type, and in addition to its corps of skilled compositors, Mergenthaler Linotype and Lanston Monotype type-setting machines are used. The enormous press-rooms are models of modern ingenuity, where the latest presses, with automatic feeders, perform their almost human work. The lithographic department has a capacity for both commercial and artistic work, and the artists are men of high ability.

The Company owns and operates an electric-lighting plant, and as all sides of the building are provided with numerous windows, the employes always enjoy an abundance of light. The main press-room is on the ground floor, and has a cement pavement, which latter makes the vibration almost imperceptible.

The work done by the Company ranges from the smallest job printing to the complete manufacture of family Bibles, encyclopedias, and books of science—to be brief, there is not any device known to the printer's or book-maker's art that is wanting in the Company's superb equipment.

The Avil Printing Company also conducts a publishing department, thus supplying to publishers and jobbers a line of standard works at a price that gives them practically the same advantage as though they owned the plates, without the great expense incident thereto.

There is no class of printing or book-work that cannot be handled in first-class manner; particularly is this the case where economy and promptness are appreciated. ∴ ∴

*THE officers of the Company are JOHN D. AVIL, President; FRANK S. HOLBY, Treasurer; CHARLES H. CLARKE, Secretary. The General Offices of the Company are located in the building*

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